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Engineer Battalion.—Headquarters C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, B, E, Address Manila, P. I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, San Juan, P. R.; B, Fort Meyer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E and F, Manila; H, Iloilo.

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 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M. Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba; E and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; F and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Pasay; E, Pasay Cav. Bks.; B, C and D, Nalc; F and I, Manila; A, Gapan; G, Calocan; H, San Rafael; K, Bayambang; L, Talarac; M, Binalonan.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Meyer, Va.; A, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B and D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Wingate, New Mex.; E and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; F and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
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 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L, and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; G, Guantnamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.  
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Address Manila; I, K, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; L and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C and L, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holquin, Cuba; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.  
 11th Cav., U. S. V.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, F and K, Nueva Caceres; A and G, Pagsanjan; B and H, Liago; D, Legaspi; C, San Jose; E and L, Santa Cruz (Laguna); I, Pili; M, San Fernando.

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 5th Art.—Headquarters, A, C, H and K\*, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G and M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; I and E, Fort Hancock, N. J.; L, El Morro, P. R.; O, San Cristobal, P. R.; D\*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F\*, China; address Mail China, via San Francisco, Cal.; N, Fort Monroe, Va.  
 6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, N, and O, Manila, P. I.; I and K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; M, Fort Monroe, Va.  
 7th Art.—Headquarters, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; C\* and M\*, Philippine Islands; address Manila; O, Fort Riley, Kas.

## \*Light batteries.

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1st Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila; I, K and L, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; M, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.  
 3d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and B and D, San Fernando (Pampanga); A, La Lomboy; C, Calumpit; E, Meycauayan, Polo; F and L, Malolos, Paombong; H and I, Hagonoy; K, Apalit, Santa Tomas (Pampanga); G, Bigan, Guiguinto; M, Bulacan.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and I and K, Cavite; A, Bacoar; B, Manila; C, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Ana; D, Imus; E, Rosario; F and H, San Francisco de Malabon; G, Santa Cruz (Cavite); L, Novalena; M, Cavite.  
 5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila; Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and K, Bacolod; A, Calivo, Malinao; C, Calivo; B, La Castellana, Murcia, Maao; D, Binabaglan, Gimamaylan, Ilo, Isabela; E, Danao, Escuinte, Sagay, Toboso; F, Ambian, Dancalon; G, Dumaguete, Guiljungan, Jimamaylan, Bayanan, Ambian; H, La Carlota, San Enrique, Valadolid, Pulupandan, Pontevedra; I, Bais, Calatrava, San Carlos, Tanjay; L, Guimbalon, Silay, Cabancalan; M, Cadiz Nuevo, Cabancalan, Silay, Guimbalon, Manapa, Saravia, Victorias.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and C, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lascum, Alaska; H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; D, Fort Logan, Colo.; M, Camp Osborne, Idaho.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.  
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Pasa Caballos, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Santiago, Cuba; I, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Aguadilla, P. R.; H, Ponce, P. R.; K and L, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
 12th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and B, Talarac; A, Concepcion; C, Murcia, Capas; D, O'Donnell, Capas; E, Moncada; F, Paniqui; G, Bamban, Capas; H, Lapaz; I, Gerona, Pura; K, Victoria; L, Cuyapo; M, San Juan de Gulmba.  
 13th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, Binalonan; A, San Fabian; B, Pozorubio, Alava; C, Manaoag, Alava; D, San Jacinto, Alava; F, Asingan; G, Urdanetta; H, San Manuel; I, K and M, Dagupan; L, Magalang.  
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I. A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.  
 15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila, E, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; G, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.  
 16th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and A and C, Aparri; D, Aparri, Buguey; B, Camalanagan, Lallo, Gattaran; F, Tuguegarao; G and H, Ilagan; E, Cabagan, Nuevo; I and M, Echague; K, Solano, Dupax and Bagabag, L. Cordon and Echague.  
 17th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Calasiao; A, Dazol, Infanta; B, Santa Cruz; C and E, Rosales, Santo Tomas, Balungao; D, San Isidro (Zam-

bales), Egula; F, Santa Barbara, Calasiao; G and L, Camiling, San Clemente, Santa Ignacia; H, San Carlos, Malisqui; I, Villasis; K, Bautista; M, Alcala.

18th Inf.—Stations in Philippines.—Headquarters and G, Sara; E, Capiz, Pontevedra; F, San Jose de Buena Vista; M, Capiz; H, Cabatuan, Maasin; I, Mambusao; K, Dago; L, Dumarao; A, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, D, F and H, Cebu; A, San Jose de Buena Vista; B, Compostela, Danao; C, Colasi; E, Bugason; G, Naga, Mingimila, Talisay; I, Bago; K, Mandaue, Liloan; L, Tagbilaran; M, Guadalupe.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines.—Address Manila.

21st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, Manila; F, Corregidor; A and C, Muntinlupa; M, Taguig.

22d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, A and F, Arayat; A, K and L, Jaen; B, C, D and M, San Isidro; G, Maniclin, Santa Rosa; H, Cabiao; I, San Antonio (Nueva Ecija).

23d Inf.—Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, A, F, G, and H, Jolo; B, Ligan; C, Bongao; D, Cottabato; E, Blassi; I and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K and M, Fort Russell, Wyo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Manila. L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN PHILIPPINES WITH HEADQUARTERS.

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Native Scouts.—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, H, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R.

Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, headquarters, Calocan, P. I.

Ilocos Scouts.—Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

Macabebes Scouts.—Headquarters, Macabebes.

The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advice of Oct. 15, 1900. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I. and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

## SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCES.

An enlisted man writing from Calumpit, P. I., as to soldiers' allowances, says: "It would be a great benefit, not only to the enlisted men, but to the entire Service, if some Congressman would introduce a bill to the effect that any act passed cutting down soldiers' allowances in any way should only affect soldiers or officers who enlist, re-enlist or receive their commissions after such act is passed."

A soldier enlists and at the time of enlistment receives pay of, say, \$15.00, and promise of ample travel pay, etc. It is known that at the time of such enlistment travel pay is paid in cash at a certain rate, across water or by rail, or that a man gets a certain clothing allowance in cash. Then all of a sudden such allowances are cut down; would not that prevent many soldiers worthy of the Service from re-enlisting for fear that allowances may again be cut down during their term of service? The amendment suggested would give greater confidence in the Government and cause more cheerful re-enlistment; for many a soldier has to figure on every cent that is coming to him. If a civilian's wages are cut down he can quit; not so the soldier. Therefore, every possible method should be used to give the soldier entire confidence in the Government. Such an act would greatly help to keep in the Service tried soldiers who have 'been through the mill,' are thoroughly acclimated, and are worth five recruits, considering the expense the Government has had in training them. Such a bill, if it did nothing else, would earn for the Congressman who introduced it the thanks of many a good soldier."

In regard to a query sent to us some time ago a correspondent says: In the third volume of Lossing's "Civil War," page 551, mention is made of the "Doxology," sung to the air of "Old Hundred" by the men of Wall Street, April 3. The Garfield incident is given on page 245 of "Short Sayings of Great Men," by Bent. It is singular that it is not given in any life of the President that we know of. You may remember in the disaster at Samoa in 1889 how much was said of the salute given to the English steamer Calliope by the band on the U. S. Trenton, as the Calliope passed out to sea near the Trenton, drifting on shore. Well, the singular thing about that is that no mention whatever is made of anything of the kind by Admiral Kimberley in his report. It will soon become impossible to separate myths from facts in the United States History of the 19th century.

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## THE COSTLINESS OF MILITIA DEFENSE.

The "Armee et Marine," of Paris, draws a lesson from the Boer war to emphasize what it thinks should have been decisively settled by the American War of the Rebellion, namely, that state troops are a costly substitute for a permanent standing Army of adequate size. Had the armies of the North been sufficiently large, the Rebellion would have been promptly crushed. To accomplish this result a double effort was required—victory and the immediate utilization of victory; that is, pursuit of the vanquished. Such an effort requires a complete organization, and improvised armies of militia are incapable of that. The Boers have demonstrated this recently; the Americans long before them.

A militia composed of brave and skillful men may resist successfully and even cause the assailants to retreat, but victory thus limited is but a half success. To get rid of the danger one must get rid of the cause—the army of the enemy. From this comes the indispensable accompaniment of victory—pursuit. But in pursuit one must manoeuvre, and manoeuvring means organization. With its lack of trained troops the Union government not only was exposed to bloody defeats, but its successes themselves were never decisive. The adversary could be beaten, but not thrown to earth. It required repeated efforts through four long, mortal years, and finally the exhaustion of the South.

Our French contemporary then proceeds to figure out the cost of this lack of preparation. It takes the losses of both sides which made up the Union. The loss in men, it says, fluctuates between half a million and a million two hundred thousand dead. The Federal debt grew to 17 billion francs, which, added to the ruin of the southern States, makes a total of 25 billions of francs, or five billions of dollars. At five per cent, the annual interest on this appalling sum would be 1250 millions of francs, or 250 millions of dollars. We give the figures in francs, as they show how these gigantic totals must affect the French mind. To this interest total must be added the pension cost, which would bring an aggregate annual cost of two billions of francs. This is the "ransom," independently of the lives lost, which the United States had to pay for the economy of a small standing Army.

After the first defeat of the British by the Boers a pursuit would have wrought ruin to the already demoralized English, who could have been pushed to the sea and forced to embark for home. The lack of an engineer department among the Boers was most detrimental to their cause. When they destroyed bridges they only half did it, and they succeeded only in tumbling a few rocks into the tunnel at Laing's Neck, a proper blockade of which would have definitively broken the shortest line of communication possessed by the enemy. Later, other weaknesses of the militia system of the Boers manifested themselves, and we find them losing their country through a want of preparation.

## THE STRATEGIC WAR GAME.

Lieut. John Morris Ellicott, U. S. N., in "Lippincott's" for December describes the strategic war game at the United States Naval War College. In warfare the main object of strategy, to bring a superior force in touch with an inferior force of the enemy, is accomplished by nothing more nor less than a game of moves, in which the game-board is an area of land or sea, and the moving pieces are warships or bodies of troops, while the players are those in command or sub-command. Since the whole world is now accurately mapped and charted, such a game can be transferred to paper and played to the same conclusions, using the charts or maps for game-boards. It is not necessary to wait for a real war; one can be imagined to exist between any two countries, and with their actual available forces quite closely known at the hypothetical date, a game can be prepared and played to its natural conclusions. This is what is done at the War College.

The military and naval forces of the two countries are compiled and classified, and all their bases and lines of

communication carefully studied before the "situation" is prepared. The naval forces are classified and ships of each class are assigned a numerical "fighting value" computed from the weight of broadside and the armor resistance of typical vessels. Similarly, they are assigned a maximum speed, a coal endurance in days for that and lesser speeds, and a distance of visibility by day, night, or in fog. Further rules prescribe distances of visibility for the various recognized signal codes, a reduced speed when vessels are cruising together, and other data, all based upon results of actual cruising.

A hypothetical situation is prepared, copies of which are given to the chairmen of the two committees who are to play the game, as representatives of the supposed rival forces, designated impersonally as "The Red" and "The Blue," the latter usually representing the United States.

Each committee then discusses the situation behind closed doors, over a chart of the theatre of operations, as if actually in their respective countries, and draws up a written plan of campaign. Copies of plans and orders are submitted to the arbitrator before the game, and he, assisted by the college staff, examines them carefully to see if they conform to the rules and are in harmony with all existing conditions.

On the day of the game charts of the field of operations, etc., are provided, and the opposing committees assigned to separate rooms. The arbitrator takes his place in a central room and umpires are assigned to communicate with the opposing forces. Movements of fleets, detachments, scouts, etc., in a given time are plotted, and at the end of a move copied and taken by the umpires to the arbitrator, who transfers them to his own chart. If the fleets or detachments would have sighted each other, the opposing commanders are informed, and any changes made in the movements in consequence are replotted. When the opposing forces come together the ensuing battle is decided by adding up the fighting value of the forces engaged. If the odds are two to one the inferior force is annihilated; if three to two, it loses one-half and the remainder escapes; if less discrepant, such injuries on each side are suffered as the arbitrator may adjudge.

Every "strategic situation" prepared at the War College is played many times over by different officers, so that while the mind of each individual player is being trained to study and solve war problems, the consensus of their solutions gradually but surely points out certain dispositions of forces of unfailing strategic advantage in their theatre of operations. Lieutenant Ellicott concludes that "by transferring this theatre to different sections of our coast in other imagined situations, and arraying new adversaries against ourselves, we should in time be able, as Von Moltke was in 1870, to take from a shelf and file the correct plan of campaign for any war in which we may become involved."

## REPRESENTATIVE OTEY ON TOBACCO.

During the debate on the bill to reduce the war revenue (H. R. 12394) in the House on Dec. 14 Mr. Otey, of Virginia, made an amusing speech in which he said: "I find that in the glamour of our military prestige one very important measure is about to be overlooked. It is in vain that we appeal for a reduction of tax on tobacco—tobacco, which is more universally used among mankind than any other one thing except the most ordinary articles of food; 980,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants use it, while 600,000,000 use tea, 400,000,000 use opium, and 100,000,000 use coffee, statistics on whiskey not being just now at hand, I introduced the following bill:

"A bill for the relief of soldiers and sailors. Be it enacted, etc., That the weekly ration of tobacco for all enlisted men in the Army and Navy during the continuance of the present war shall be 1 2-3 ounces of smoking tobacco and 2 ounces of chewing tobacco."

"It failed when the Army bill came before the House, and so I introduced it the next session, on Dec. 4, 1899, and it sleeps in the Committee on Military Affairs. I have never heard a good reason for not passing this bill. We find its provisions in the regulations of other armies of modern times, and as tobacco is taxed so much

heavier than any other product of the soil, it would seem that the Government could, without great strain on its resources, supply this much needed want."

Mr. Otey repeated a stanza from Spencer's "Fairie Queen," in which tobacco is mentioned as a medicinal herb, and added: "After this can anybody deny tobacco rations to the defender of our country, our flag, our honor, both on land and sea?"

## LIQUOR PLACES IN MANILA.

S. G. Browning, of Co. G, 20th Inf., writing to the "U. S. Soldier and Christian Sentinel" from Manila, says: "The statement was made by Secretary Peyton of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, that there are 45,000 drunkards, rakes and gamblers among soldiers in Manila. When this man was here, there wasn't a total of 45,000 soldiers on the island, and, moreover, this man, in all probability, only visited Sompalac and the Escolta, which are in fact the worst districts in Manila. If a person visits the worst districts of Chicago, or any other large city, does he not see persons of all colors, kinds and descriptions? Manila, with a population of 400,000, is nothing compared with some of our American cities which have a far less population."

The following statistics show the truth of this last statement. New York City, with a total population of 3,595,936, according to excise returns has in force 6,020 certificates covering places where drink is consumed. This includes hotels, restaurants, cafes and the ordinary saloon. This allows one drinking place of some sort to every 597 persons. In Manila the population is estimated at 400,000. Under military rule between Feb. 1 and June 30, 1900, the number of licensed saloons was reduced from 224 to 155, including hotels and restaurants. This would give one drinking place to 2,580 persons, according to the present figures, or one to 1,785 persons even before the number of drinking places was reduced. Although the estimate of the population of Manila may not be exact, it is very evident that the ratio of drinking places to the population is much less than in New York.

## TRAINING RECRUITS.

"Leslie's Weekly" in its issue of Dec. 8 had a series of illustrations with an interesting description of the training of Uncle Sam's recruits at Bedloe's Island, the location of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York Bay. The pictures show Lieutenant Youngberg commanding a drill, the "awkward squad," the recruit's first shot, Lieutenant Stone explaining the principles of sighting to a "rookie," and the setting up exercises. The article makes a veritable pooh-bah of Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 10th Inf., who is in charge of the men's mess, and is besides post adjutant, commissary, Q. M., O. O., and several other things. Col. John W. French, 22d Inf., whom the "Weekly" erroneously credits to the 10th Inf., commands the post (Fort Wood). The article thus concludes:

"All in all, there are few more satisfactory careers in the country than that which opens up before the recruit when he signs his name to the rolls. He is likely to do much better than in civil life. He has always a strong Government at his back, and one that looks well after him. To be sure, the discipline is strict, but the man who cannot submit to discipline is worth very little in any walk of life. A considerable percentage of the higher ranking officers in our Army look back to the days when they wore the private's uniform."

The records of the Navy Department contain so much information on the subject of Australian coal for ship use, that it has been suggested that it may be practicable for our coaling stations in the far east to receive their stores of coal from Australia. A good quality of coal can be procured from New Zealand at considerably less expense than is at present paid for coal laid down from Norfolk for delivery at Cavite or Guam.

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is changing some of the arrangements in hospitals, judg-  
ing from an item in the Havana "Post" saying that  
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proof ward with an attack of the fever." More and  
more signs multiply that the mosquito theory has passed  
out of the realm of conjecture and is now acted upon by  
surgeons. We have noticed when living in mosquito-  
cursed regions in New Jersey that persons who were  
most susceptible to bites were the most often complain-  
ing of malarial fever, while those fortunate few whom  
the buzzing insects avoided rarely complained of malar-  
ial attacks. Moreover, we observed that persons who  
had been badly bitten of an evening would often, on the  
following few days, complain of symptoms of a malarial  
type.

Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, writing in "The Patriotic  
Review" for December as to "What the Army Canteen  
Really Means," says: "If it is to be judged by the  
frantic appeals to popular prejudice made by certain  
religious and prohibition societies during the past two  
years, then the Army canteen means the moral degrada-

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tion of the American soldier, wickedly and gratuitously  
effected by the President and Congress of the United  
States, the Secretary of War and the military author-  
ities in general. If, on the other hand, it be judged by  
the comfort it has brought, the reforms it has effected  
among the rank and file of the Army, and the good in-  
fluence it has had upon discipline, it may fairly be con-  
sidered one of the most beneficent accessions to our  
military institution of the present century."

Senator Hanna, discussing the Ship Subsidy bill recent-  
ly in the Senate, said: "There is no one thing in the  
building up of our great Navy that is more important as  
an auxiliary than to have a merchant marine of vessels  
of modern type, of sufficient speed and strength, built un-  
der this bill, which are made under the law a part of the  
United States Navy whenever the Secretary, in his  
judgment, sees fit to call them into action. It  
is a well-known fact that at the beginning of the  
Spanish war, while we had a Navy equal, even surpass-  
ing, that of our adversary, we had no ships except those  
of the American Line that could be used as pickets. We  
had not enough ships to transport our men to Cuba or

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social. It was a grand affair. Last of the year and  
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nearly every vessel plying in the coastwise trade, and  
we bought hundreds of tons of vessel room from for-  
eigners."

**REBUILDING THE CONSTITUTION.**

Congress in the last session gave certain patriotic  
societies of Massachusetts permission to rebuild the  
Constitution for a training ship, with the condition that  
the government was to do the work, but to be put to no  
expense in the matter. The Navy Department after-  
wards ordered a survey to estimate the cost of repairs,  
and found that the ship must be practically rebuilt, and  
that the expense would be about \$400,000, and these  
patriotic societies are now at work raising the money,  
and correspondence is now going on between the Depart-  
ment and the Boston yard, where it is expected that the  
work will be done relative to the details of her rebuild-  
ing and refitting. The Constitution as she is now is  
stripped to her lower masts and housed over, and is ab-  
solutely devoid of equipments.

It has been proposed by Mr. Park Benjamin that the  
Constitution should be refitted as she appeared in 1812  
and located at Annapolis as a relic of the past, sailing  
thither under the command of some officer on the retired  
list and escorted by some of the vessels of our new  
Navy. It is also proposed that her departure for the  
South should be made a grand occasion and accompanied  
by appropriate naval ceremonies. It is estimated by  
the Bureau of Construction and Repairs that it would  
require \$350,000 to refit the ship as she appeared in  
1812, and this money would have to be furnished by  
the public treasury instead of being furnished by popular  
subscription. Hemp rigging, rope, trusses, rope strapped  
blocks, etc., etc., have long since given out by use, and  
to reproduce them to-day will be a matter of much ex-  
pense. Even to fit out the vessel as she appeared in  
1847 would, it is estimated, cost \$60,985.70. All that  
remains of the "Old Ironsides" is the main topsail  
sheet bitts and some timbers near the keel, and her  
transformation into a training ship would be such a com-  
plete destruction of her identity that she would be of no  
value as a relic. The money it is proposed to expend  
upon her by the patriotic societies could be better ex-  
pended in procuring a training ship adapted to modern  
conditions if it is not to be expended in restoring the  
Constitution as she was. The attempt to combine utility  
with sentiment in this instance is out of place. We  
should deal with the Constitution as England has with  
Nelson's flagship Victory, laying her up without at-  
tempting to make any use of her. As the Navy Depart-  
ment has no control of the fund to be expended upon  
her under the Act of Congress the matter is beyond  
remedy unless Mr. Benjamin can persuade the patriotic  
societies to adopt his excellent idea.

During the debate on the Army bill in the House on  
Dec. 6 Representative Crowley of Illinois said: "To  
meet any military necessity that may arise it is neces-  
sary to spread military knowledge as far as possible  
without interfering in the pursuits of our citizens. The  
organization and perfection of our State militia and  
National Guard is a step in that direction. We have a  
fine Military Academy at West Point for training offi-  
cers. I am in favor of enlarging it so as to accommodate  
a sufficient number of cadets to officer any large Volun-  
teer Army we may be called upon at any time to raise  
in order to maintain peace within our own borders or  
repel invaders. An officer should not only be a man of  
general education, but should be master of the technical  
and practical business of handling large bodies of men  
according to the most improved military methods. It is  
just as necessary for an Army officer to have a profes-  
sional education as it is for a doctor, a lawyer, or a  
minister of God's word. I approve of enlarging the  
school and of giving Congressional districts a greater  
number of cadets, to be selected by competitive examina-  
tions held by non-partisan boards. The general effect of  
a large Volunteer force of men having among them  
thoroughly educated officers can not be overestimated.  
The whole organization is bound to absorb, almost un-  
consciously, many ideas of military tactics from them."



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1893.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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## THE ARMY BILL.

Immediately after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 3 it is the intention of Senator Hawley to call up for consideration the bill for the reorganization of the Regular Army. It is thoroughly realized that some immediate decision must be reached for granting the necessary increase in the Army, if this country is to maintain the position which it has assumed among the nations of the world. The many amendments made to the bill by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will necessarily cause much discussion when the bill comes up for conference. That it will pass the Senate in substantially the same form in which it was reported by the Committee is believed, although it is admitted that some fight will be made on the two sections which provide for a detailed staff and the selling of beer at the Army canteen. The Secretary's circular letter to the chiefs of the various staff departments, calling attention to the article in the Army Regulations which prohibits officers of the Army from taking any steps to influence legislation, will, it is thought, lessen the amount of lobbying to prevent the passage of the bill until it can be amended to suit the views of those opposed to some of its features. That the canteen section will pass the Senate seems to be assured, as the weight of testimony in favor of the institution is so overwhelming. Naturally, much influence will be brought to bear to prevent its final adoption, but certain adverse influences which acted on the House during its consideration of the bill have now been removed from Washington, and will not have any effect upon the action of the Senate. The greatest amount of pressure has been brought to bear upon the Senate and also upon the House Committee on Military Affairs to insure the passage, with the reorganization bill, of the section in the Senate bill which gives advanced rank to retired officers of the Army under the grade of brigadier general who served during the Civil War. We published in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 22 the letters of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General in respect to this measure. It is needless to say that it is receiving the unqualified support of officers of the Army of advanced rank, many of whom would be affected by the section. It is only fair that such officers should be given this rank, and we hope and believe that Congress will adopt the Senate amendment.

It has been intimated recently that, owing to the numerous amendments made to the reorganization bill, Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was seriously considering the advisability of proposing an amendatory section to the bill which, in effect, would kill all of the original measure and simply provide that the present law authorizing the strength of the Regular Army at 65,000 men be kept in effect for two more years. This report caused no little concern among the officials of the War Department, but upon seeing Mr. Hull a prompt denial was made by that gentleman to the statements made. The Washington correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal saw Chairman Hull in connection with this matter and also as to the prospects of the pending bill. Mr. Hull said he was convinced there would be little difficulty in the passage of the reorganization bill in some form not very unlike the measure as it stands at present. He emphatically denied having any intention of proposing any amendment of the nature above mentioned to continue for two years the Army at its existing strength. On the contrary, he said he was not in favor of postponing necessary Army legislation for two years at a cost to the Government of about forty million dollars and then, at the end of this period having the

whole matter to face again. He said to our representative that he had no doubt that the present bill would pass shortly after Congress reconvenes.

According to the terms of the order of the Superintendent of the Military Academy for the semi-annual examinations, which are to begin on Jan. 2, a desirable change has been made this year in the routine to be followed in the examination of the different classes. Instead of having all the classes appear before one of two committees into which the Academic Board was formerly divided for the examination, the new method provides for the conduct of many of the examinations by a committee composed of the Professor of the department concerned with his assistant instructors. The result of the examinations will then be reported to the full Academic Board and passed upon by it as heretofore. The character or thoroughness of the examinations will in no way be affected, but the saving of time will be considerable. By this method of conducting the examinations it is hoped that about four or five days will be gained, and the time thus saved is to be given to the cadets as a period for recreation after the strain of the examinations before they start in on the new term. All who know the amount of work done by the cadets will appreciate the advantage of this system if it does succeed in giving to the cadets a few days for relaxation, instead of, as has been the case, requiring them to start in at once with new studies after the considerable strain of the ordeal of the examinations. Heads of departments that have examinations before committees of which they are not permanent members, will be temporary members of such committees for the examination, the arrangement in order of merit, and the determination of proficiency of cadets in their own departments. The following officers are detailed for duty as secretaries of the different class committees of the Academic Board: 1st Class Committee, 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art.; 2d Class Committee, 1st Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; 3d and 4th Class Committee, 1st Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art.

The first number of the "Journal of the United States Artillery" for 1901 will contain an article on the "Land Defenses of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898," by Capt. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art. (Colonel, 28th U. S. Vol Inf.). It divides these land defenses into two branches, subaqueous and batteries. The first, he says, can be dismissed with little notice, for, although official reports and less authentic information regarding the battle of May 1 were to the effect that torpedoes or mines were exploded, prematurely, in advance of the Olympia, subsequent investigation has shown that there were neither torpedoes nor mines planted. Torpedoes had been ordered sent by the home government, but Admiral Montojo makes it one of the arrangements against the administration that in response to angry demands of the people it was given out that torpedoes had been sent to the Philippines, although it was known that at the time they had not reached there. Montojo had fourteen torpedoes in all; of these only five could have been placed to defend 2000 metres of space, as this was the capacity of the cable procured at Hong Kong. The land batteries were in three groups: First, at the entrance to the bay; second, at or around Cavite; third, before Manila proper or its suburbs. In this issue also appears an article translated by Lieut. F. E. Harris, 3d Art., on "Observations on Firing Expedients of Coast Artillery," written by Siegmund Mielichhofer, Captain, Austrian Fortress Artillery Regiment No. 4. It appeared first in "Mittheilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie und Genie Wesens." The very different protection provided for the different classes of ships of modern fleets renders it necessary that the coast artilleryman should know the distinguishing characteristics of the different classes of ships. This article outlines a system for readily distinguishing vessels, giving the chief characteristics of different classes of vessels.

A conference of Church and temperance bodies favoring the anti-canteen section of the House Army bill was held at Washington Dec. 19. The bodies represented by delegates or communications were the permanent Committees on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Disciples of Christ, the Universalist Church, the Friends, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, the National Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America. Representatives of the Baptist and Congregational Churches and Independent Order of Good Templars participated as individuals.

The conference declares its purpose to oppose the Senate compromise on the canteen feature of the Army bill, and that it is especially opposed to that feature of the canteen system which relies upon the profits of liquor selling to improve the mess and hospital service, and finally that the attempt to except beer from intoxicating liquors is not justified by the testimony of medical and other scientific authorities throughout the world, nor by the observation of those represented by the conference.

The New York "Times" very justly says: "Careful reading of the testimony given by the West Point cadets as to the treatment young Boos received from them is calculated to remove any doubts which the first accounts of the boy's experience may have inspired as to the standards of conduct taught and enforced in the

Military Academy. The boys are evidently telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. They have confessed to some roughness and a good deal of more or less—chiefly less—amusing folly, together with not a few willful and reprehensible violations of the laws under which they live, but there is nothing in their evidence that hints at all strongly at the existence among them of anything approaching serious brutality in spirit or conduct. Whatever of reality there was in the widely advertised sufferings of young Boos seems to have been the inevitable result of a grave mistake on the part of himself and his friends, as to his fitness for a military career. His companions had no reason for showing him special consideration, or for thinking that the severities from which they had themselves felt no ill effects in mind or body would be regarded by him as ruthless and wicked persecution. With all due sympathy for his sorrowing parents, the general public can await the result of the investigation with equanimity, in perfect confidence that for any real wrongs that have been done adequate justice will be allotted, and equally sure that West Point is now what it always has been, one of the most admirable of our national institutions, a training school for patriots, for heroes, and for gentlemen."

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" errs in saying that general officers in the Philippines are "urging that they be ordered home." No officer of experience would seek to escape service in the field in time of war, for there is the post of honor and duty. We doubt if there is an officer or man in the Philippines who would not be glad to be ordered home if circumstances permitted, but as for asking to be so ordered, that is a different matter. No one who has not experienced it can realize the strain to which our Army and Navy have been subjected by their experiences during the past two years. The strain is especially severe upon the soldiers, who have not even such comforts of home as a man-of-war affords and have been subjected to the burden of constant and severe service under conditions wholly foreign to them, while separated by a distance of nearly half the globe from all that they hold most dear in the world. Not less tried, if in a different way, and no less worthy of consideration, are those left behind. It is fitting that they should receive words of appreciation and sympathy instead of the neglect and criticism which so large a portion of the American people seem to think the proper reward for those who are sustaining the honor of the country by a faithful performance of the duty imposed upon them by those chosen by the people to exercise their authority. The carping criticism, unkind reflections and misleading, if not altogether dishonest, statements appearing in the daily papers are the product of a spirit as contemptible as it is unpatriotic.

In the cadet's gymnasium at Annapolis there now hang four well-preserved footballs, gilded and properly inscribed, as visible tokens of the prowess of the Naval Academy teams on hard-fought fields against the West Point men of the grey and gold. Holding a similar place of honor at West Point are the two spheroids wrested from the Naval Academy in fiercely-contested campaigns over the "pig-skin," and each year the hope springs perennial in the breast of every member of each institution that the number will be added to on fresh fields and with fresh muscle and brawn. One of the favors granted as an especial mark of friendship is the permission to visitors, especially of the feminine persuasion, to touch these signs of victory with gentle finger, wishing at the same instant that more trophies may be brought to join those already exhibited.

Columbia University, in its School of Political Science, offers a series of new courses in line with the territorial development of the nation during the last few years. Prof. Munroe Smith announces a course to begin in February on "The History and Institutes of Spanish Private Law." In future years this course will not only follow the modification of the Spanish law in Porto Rico and the Philippines, but an effort will be made at least to outline the development of Spanish law in the principal Spanish-American republics. Prof. John W. Burgess will give a course upon the governmental organization of the territories and other dependencies of the United States. During the next academic year Prof. Goodnow will offer a course upon "The History and Principles of Colonial Administration."

The "Militar Wochenblatt" asserts that the smallness of the results achieved by the British artillery in the Boer war must be ascribed altogether to the faulty manner in which it was tactically employed. The British artillery and infantry did not fight side by side and in co-operation, but after one another. The Boers were astute enough not to expose themselves unnecessarily to the fire of the British batteries. Had the British in the earliest phases of their engagements pushed forward their infantry further to the front and threatened to attack and deliver the assault while the artillery fire was being carried on, the Boers must have offered themselves as targets.

The gross tonnage of steamers owned in Great Britain is 11,860,000, and the net tonnage 7,295,000. Germany stands second, with 2,160,000 gross and 1,352,000 net tons. The United States third, with 1,183,000 gross and 808,000 net tons. France's figures are 1,080,000 and 563,000; Norway, 700,000 and 479,000; and Spain, 658,000 and 426,000.



## WHAT DO THE ARTILLERY WANT?

It might be well for the Artillery to call a conference and decide what they think as to the matter of corps organization. Colonel Guenther informed the Military Committee of the Senate that he thought from his own knowledge that the universal opinion is that the regimental organization should be retained. Senator Proctor stated that a bright officer of the Colonel's regiment had given him a contrary impression. As all artillery officers are "bright," this description has no value for purposes of identification. General Frank testified as follows:

The Chairman: "What do you say as to preserving the regiment?"

General Frank: "I think there is a great advantage in the regimental organization. I do not know of any advantage that will result from discontinuing it."

The Chairman: "You, then, believe in the old organization?"

General Frank: "Yes, sir."

The Chairman: "You can handle your regiment, you can start them off promptly, and if you break it up you have a lot of different batteries, unattached, and they will be at a disadvantage."

General Frank: "That is so; yes. The only reason I have heard for breaking up the regimental organization is that in the coast artillery there are different guns requiring a different force of men, but that can be met by the regulations as they now exist. A colonel can transfer men from one battery to another."

The Chairman: "From a light battery to a heavy battery?"

General Frank: "Or from one heavy battery to another heavy battery. He can make one 50 strong and another 150 strong under existing regulations."

The Chairman: "Put them on 13-inch mortars or keep them on 12-inch guns?"

General Frank: "Yes."

The Secretary of War, General Corbin. Senator Cockrell and Senator Proctor all stated that the corps organization was put into the Army bill because it was supposed everybody wanted it. General Corbin's opinion was thus expressed:

Senator Sewell: "Will you explain why you wipe out the artillery regiments?"

General Corbin: "Because the artillery officers want it. I said, 'You gentlemen get together and decide what you want.'"

Senator Sewell: "Are we to sit here and legislate for what officers want for their own promotion?"

General Corbin: "No."

Senator Sewell: "I think it destroys the efficiency of the artillery to do away with the regimental organization."

General Corbin: "It is a great question. I will say, in two words, that I do not attach very much importance to it one way or the other. The corps will probably be a little more efficient in taking care of the east coast guns."

Senator Sewell: "In the case of an emergency—"

General Corbin: "In the case of war."

Senator Sewell: "In the case of war or anything else, when the necessity arises, would not the force be more efficient with the regimental organization? It seems to me you are going to destroy the efficiency of the regiment."

General Corbin: "You would have a battery organization. The assembling of so many batteries would make a regiment. Their idea was to have a corps and then attach an officer wherever needed, so many men to a battery. I do not urge it, I just state the facts in the case, that the artillery officers, the officers who are engaged in the sea-coast defenses, want it, and the Secretary said: 'Very well.' It was the bill that was passed here last year, recommended by the General of the Army. It was passed, and in order to hasten things we took the artillery bill as it passed here and put it in the new bill, because we thought if it appealed to the Senate in one instance it would appeal to it the second time. You find the same bill here as the bill passed here last year. The Secretary of War, the Military Committee of the Senate, and the Senate passed this bill. It went to the House."

Senator Proctor: "It was understood by me, and I think it was by others, that General Miles and the artillery favored that. Of course I did not give it much thought. How often in the Civil War and since has an entirely artillery regiment been together?"

General Corbin: "There are several cases of that. The Sixth and Seventh are together in Manila. The 2d Artillery is together."

Senator Proctor: "The Sixth and Seventh are serving as infantry?"

General Corbin: "Yes. The provost guard in Manila is the 6th Artillery."

Senator Burrows: "But they are serving as infantry." General Corbin: "Yes; both as infantry and as sea-coast artillery. I think they have some guns in the harbor of Habana which they are caring for. One battery is detailed to take care of the guns and the other batteries are doing ordinary garrison duty."

The Chairman: "It seems to me it is very much like taking the infantry and destroying regimental formations and making the company the unit."

General Corbin: "I can say this for the War Department, so far as the Secretary of War is concerned. We talked it over last night, and we did not wish to delay the bill. We have not any arguments to offer in urging it."

Senator Warren: "Does anyone happen to know whether it had any special backing in the House or whether they accepted it, as the War Department did, because we passed it here?"

General Corbin: "I think it went through the War Department and the House of Representatives because it had not been very carefully considered, and it was the unanimous desire of the artillery officers, I think, and as it was presented by the artillery officers it was passed by the Senate, and we took it for granted that that was what the Senate wanted and what Congress wanted. I explained that to Governor Hull."

Senator Burrows: "Take a regiment of artillery, twelve companies, I believe, scattered over the coast from Maine to Florida. Who is in command of that regiment?"

General Corbin: "The colonel of the regiment so far as the administration of the regiment and so far as the appointment of non-commissioned officers is concerned—so far as keeping the regiment intact on paper. But one battery may be in one department and another battery may be in another department. In that case it comes directly in the command of that commanding general of that department."

Senator Sewell: "And leave them without home or pride or anything else."

General Corbin: "Yes; and in that respect I do not look upon it with favor. Take the 1st Artillery; their colors have been carried in every battle since the organization of their regiment, and it would be too bad to break that up. Personally, my own judgment was opposed to the corps scheme, but I have not actively opposed it for the reasons stated."

General Miles also said concerning the increase of artillery:

"They have taken the bill that passed the Senate last winter, a bill to increase the efficiency, which gave only a little increase in the artillery, and then just pending the election, when it was very difficult to get anything, that did pass the Senate, and it was to increase the artillery, and this bill practically leaves it where it was a year ago; the increase is not as much in proportion to the rest of the Army as it ought to be. The President in his message, if you will remember, said it was necessary to have 18,000 men for the coast artillery, but he did not say what was necessary to have for the field artillery, which is scattered all over the world, and therefore there should be an additional increase. I think, in the organizations in order to make them efficient and in proportion to the rest of the Army."

Concerning the question of regimental or corps organization an officer of artillery writes as follows:

"The artillery came to a realization of its unsatisfactory status even before electricity, steel and steam became a part of it. Even so far back as nearly fifty years ago the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee in introducing a bill for the reorganization of the artillery reported in part: 'If the present condition of our artillery be taken as a test, ours might be considered as the most inefficient and worst managed military establishment in the world. The first essential to improve the condition of the artillery and render it efficient is unity. This is the first essential in every kind of military service and is indispensable in the artillery. The committee propose, therefore, to give it a directing head and to make the head, who ought to be one of the most efficient officers of the Army, responsible for the condition and efficiency of this branch of the Service. It is now a body without any head, or rather it has as many heads as it has regiments; but there is no one whose duty it is to superintend its management, supervise its instruction, and diffuse life and energy into the whole as a distinct corps of the Army.'"

"The artillery is still doing business at the old stand. Conceding esprit de corps in the artillery as it is, the fact does not necessarily imply that efficiency goes hand in hand with it."

"With the advance of time the regimental bond of our cavalry and infantry has grown closer and closer. Officers and men of entire regiments of infantry see their colonel and hear his voice of command almost daily; the regimental colors are familiar to all, and the inspiring strains of the regimental band are for the ears of all the regiment."

"How many artillery officers of however long service have ever seen their regiment together in this country? None. As a rule, what percentage of the officers of an artillery regiment has ever seen its colonel? As a rule, what percentage of the men of an artillery regiment serving to-day has ever heard the band, seen the colors, or even knows the name of the colonel? In reading the history of the union artillery in the Civil War, the cheeks of an artillery officer cannot but redden with indignation as he learns of the denial to his arm of rank commensurate with the commands held by many of its officers. Chiefs of corps artillery were almost entirely only captains and lieutenants. At Chancellorsville the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac—that great aggregation of men, horses, guns and impediments—was commanded by a captain! How different in Armies where the artillery has the consideration that is its due. During the war in question, regiments of cavalry and infantry served as units; the regular artillery units were batteries, and they had hardly any more connection with their colonels (from a regimental point of view) than they had with the man in the moon."

"Promotion to the highest grades is as much desired by the artillery officer as by his brother officers in other arms. Since the Civil War there have not been less, probably, than 150 appointments of general officers of one sort and another in the regular Army, exclusive of those recently awarded, as their recipients were on the point of retirement. Of this 150, how many fell to the artillery? Just two—one at the close of the Civil War, and one in 1897! How different matters would have been, how much more satisfactory an arm the country would have had in the Civil War and subsequently had the legislation pleaded for nearly fifty years ago by the artillery been enacted."

"There is good reason why cavalry troops and infantry companies should be as alike as peas in a pod. When artillery batteries are given the same number of officers as the troop or company, and all batteries are the same in organization, we at once get a misfit. Take, for example, a defense consisting of a battery of two 10-inch guns and a battery of eight mortars. Three hundred men would about do here in action—two batteries, say. For these, six officers are contemplated; a dozen, nearly, would be nearer the mark. What similarity in duties or instruction between the battery handling the mine field protected by the cannon there and the mobile troop or company of infantry marching and fighting miles away from salt water, or even at its edge."

"So long as the regimental idea prevails in connection with the artillery, then the commonly accepted idea of the number of field officers and captains per regiment will likewise prevail. Such being the case, and batteries given the number of subalterns necessary to their instruction and artillery service, the proportion of field officers and captains to subalterns is so small that the latter already have one foot in the grave before attaining to captaincies. In short, the regimental organization robs batteries of the necessary supply of lieutenants in order that there may be a proper flow of promotion. But this feature is but one of several bad features of the regimental organization for artillery."

"Cut loose from the regimental idea, base the organization on the number and kind of sea-coast defenses, and the way is at once opened for having properly officered batteries, other necessary officers and commanding officers of grades in keeping with their commands, so that the promotion stream will not grow sluggish. We find this idea exemplified in the Engineers', Ordnance and Medical Departments."

"The efficiency of the artillery service is of very much importance to the country. Is the arm to continue hobbling along on the same old crutches, or is it to emerge with the new century having the strength and vigor of which it is capable?"

"In the framing of tariff measures, for instance, Congress has before it experts from everywhere. What a pity the plan is not followed to a considerable extent in a matter of so much moment to the artillery service. The subject is one not much understood outside of a limited part of the Service. It would be found, doubtless, that the artillery is overwhelmingly in favor of a corps organization, though not of the headless sort that was imposed on us early in the century."

"Our present organization is based on the battalions of the Royal Artillery Regiment. Because of their

military system and widely separated stations the battalion (regimental) idea was abandoned by the British, and since then their administrative and tactical artillery unit has been the battery, be it sea-coast, siege, mounted, horse or mountain artillery. With conditions so like those of the English, why perpetuate in our military affairs what the English cast aside years ago? As well form our Hospital Corps into regiments and our Navy into regiments of ships as to continue our regiments of artillery."

"We live in a rifle age; let us hope that the affliction of a smooth bore organization is not to continue."

## REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

In the Senate Dec. 20 Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report in which he says:

"Briefly, all the volunteers must be discharged and the entire Army reduced to about 29,000, unless some remedial legislation shall be enacted before the 1st of July, 1901."

"It is impossible to suppose that any intelligent citizens would pretend that an Army of 29,000 is sufficient to meet existing requirements. Sixty-nine thousand soldiers must be discharged before July 1, 1901. The work has necessarily commenced already. Invalid soldiers are brought home first. A ship is now on the way with its complement, and ships are to leave twice a month until all are brought home, except those who desire to remain in our island possessions as citizens."

"If no legislation shall interfere, on the 30th of June the men who enlisted in the Regular Army for three years will have to be mustered out before their time. To fail now to preserve the Army substantially at its present strength would be to plunge our present position into chaos and to let loose all shames and crimes."

"The bill S. 4300 passed the Senate last session. The House in considering the bill this session struck out all after the enacting clause and substituted a bill with many changes. Section 3 of the bill as it came from the House enacted that the regimental organization of the artillery arm of the United States Army is hereby discontinued, and that arm is constituted and designated the Artillery Corps. The Senate committee reports against this proposition, preferring to preserve the regiments, many of which have very glorious traditions."

"Fixing the number of staff officers has been a trying task. The committee has not been able to comply with all the recommendations of the chiefs of departments, but endeavored to give them a sufficient working force."

"An amendment not reported by the committee last session was inserted in Senate bill 4300, providing for a formidable veterinary corps. The Senate committee proposes to strike out the section providing for such a corps, which was inserted in the House, and insert in lieu thereof section 16, which, in the judgment of cavalry officers and quartermasters, grants to the Army a sufficient number of veterinarians with sufficient rank and pay."

"Care has been taken to give deserving officers of volunteers who are to be mustered out an opportunity for entering the Regular Army. The committee hopes that very considerable useful forces may be enlisted in the Philippine Islands, and has authorized the President to enlist such troops when in his opinion the condition in the Philippine Islands justifies."

"The committee respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the following comparative statement of the officers of the staff corps and the officers of the line:

	Colts.	Lieut. Colts.	Majs.	Cpts.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.
A. G. Dept....	5	7	15	—	—	—
I. G. Dept....	3	4	9	—	—	—
J. A. Dept....	2	3	6	—	—	—
Q. M. Dept....	6	9	18	54	—	—
Sub. Dept....	3	4	9	27	—	—
Med. Dept....	8	12	60	240	—	—
Pay Dept....	3	4	9	27	—	—
Engineers....	7	14	28	40	40	30
Ord. Dept....	4	6	12	24	24	—
Signal Corps. 1	1	3	9	9	—	—
Record and Pension Office ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .....	42	64	170	421	73	30
Present total..	35	56	146	172	108	12

\* 240 captains or first lieutenants.

The bill as reported to the Senate provides for:

	Colts.	Lieut. Colts.	Majs.	Cpts.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.
Cav. (15 regts.)	15	15	45	225	225	225
Art. (12 regts.)	12	12	36	204	204	204
Inf. (30 regts.)	30	30	90	450	450	450
Total .....	57	57	171	879	879	879
Present total..	42	42	126	602	672	518

"There has been a long continued agitation in the public mind concerning the so-called 'canteen' system in the Army. The true and legal title is the 'post exchange,' a thoroughly and carefully organized system intended to furnish the soldier a supply and selection of articles of food, that he may vary his regular rations. It also furnishes articles of clothing, stationery, etc., and in the room containing these, newspapers of various classes. The existing law and custom permit the sale of beer and light wine. The committee has amended the House provision on the subject, making the section read as follows:

"Section 34. The sale of or dealing in wine or any distilled spirits by any person in any post exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

"The committee invited and heard all who desired to speak upon this interesting subject. The post exchange, misnamed the 'canteen,' has been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented. The committee believes that the arguments and statistics to which is given very liberal space, will justify the opinion that the post exchange is a great instrument of good and of great value in maintaining discipline and good order."

## THE JANUARY CENTURY.

In the January "Century" appears "Besieged in Peking," the diary of a visitor at the United States Legation, by Cecile E. Payen. Under date of May 31 Miss Payen says: "It is the general feeling that the missionaries are at the bottom of all this trouble, but I do not think so. These railroads have ruined the industry of the canal, as well as that of transportation by man and beast, which has been for generations the means of livelihood of thousands of people. The Chinese can do only one thing; if they have been boatmen from infancy, they do not think they ever can do anything



else for a living. It is these river-men who are the original Boxers.

Another entry in this diary illustrates the moderation practised by the American soldier, as well as his independent spirit. "Yesterday afternoon," it says, "an American soldier came to our door with a large goose, a duck and a chicken, which he wished to present to the minister's wife. Money was offered, which he refused, asking for a glass of beer. A second glass was offered, but he refused, saying, 'No; I must keep my head clear.'"

Further on it is said that "were the Chinese at all good soldiers, with an intelligent leader, they could have killed us all within twenty-four hours. They are now using coins and all kinds of things to shell us with, and are also using large firecrackers, which make much noise but do no harm."

On July 12 two Chinese flags were captured, one by "our American gunner, Mitchell, a very daring fellow." Mitchell was the hero of the day. He marched into the compound triumphantly waving his flag, which he brought immediately to Mr. Squiers, who was the favorite with all the American marines. Later this was handed over to Sir Claude MacDonald, who required that everything captured should be brought to him.

In this number of the "Century" also appears an article on "The United States Patent Office," by E. V. Smalley; "What the Government Costs," by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor; and much other matter of interest.

#### THE DEMAND ON CHINA.

The preliminary demand note of the Powers as to the conditions the Chinese Government must accept before the initiation of peace negotiations was handed to Prince Ching, one of the two Chinese peace plenipotentiaries at Peking, on Dec. 24. Senor De Cologan, the Spanish minister and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, presented the note to Prince Ching, the latter's associate plenipotentiary, Li Hung Chang, being ill. In presenting the note the Spanish minister said:

"I have the honor to hand to you a note in which the foreign representatives set forth in the name of their respective governments the conditions necessary for the re-establishment of friendly relations with China. I beg you to transmit it to his Majesty, the Emperor of China, and to give us as prompt a reply as possible."

Prince Ching's reply was as follows: "Having now received from the Ministers of the Powers a peace proposal I beg to state that I will at once send it to his Majesty the Emperor. On receipt of his Majesty's decree I will then send a reply."

The joint meeting then adjourned. The ministers hold to the belief that China will accept the conditions in a month. The conditions imposed by this demand as given out by the State Department at Washington do not differ from the terms that appeared in our columns some weeks ago, except in one new feature, which provides that China must agree not only to punish Prince Tuan and the ten dignitaries designated in the Emperor's decree of Sept. 25, but also "those whom the representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate." This will permit the infliction of the "severe punishment" on Chinese concerned in any of the attacks on foreigners, and not merely confine punitive measures to high officials. Peking advices of Dec. 27 say that the Imperial Court objects strenuously to reducing the forts, and also to allowing permanent legation guards, which, it seems to think, could be made sufficiently large, at any time desired, to menace the Court itself.

In a report to Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., Capt. Charles G. Long says that the marines of Co. B were the first of the allied forces to enter the Forbidden City at Peking on Aug. 16. Captain Matthews and Lieutenant Little, U. S. Marines, were the officers with Captain Long at the time of the occupation. Japanese sentries objected to the American marines entering, but Captain Long declined to recognize their claim to control, having been ordered by the commanding officer of marines to enter the Forbidden City. In endorsing this report Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., commanding, under date of Cavite, P. I., Nov. 6, says the incident became known to him when he was in Peking.

#### LATEST FROM MANILA.

The Manila papers of Dec. 20 published a proclamation from General MacArthur in English, Spanish and Tagalog, announcing that in the future there will be a rigid adherence to the laws of war, and warning the insurgents and their sympathizers to desist from guerrillaism and supporting the common enemy. This last applies especially to Manila, which is the headquarters of the rebels' correspondence and financial departments. The conservative papers hail the proclamation, which has been long desired, as the beginning of the end.

Press advices from Iloilo, island of Panay, report that the American troops have been moving northward and westward for several days and that detachments of the 6th, 18th and 20th Regiments have been active near their stations. The Americans have lost two killed and three wounded. Large numbers of the natives, however, are swearing allegiance to the United States. General Hughes reports that 21,000 persons in the island of Panay have sworn allegiance to the United States.

In various recent attacks and expeditions in southern Luzon the insurgents have lost eight killed, seven wounded and about twenty captured. The Americans have lost one killed and two wounded. General Wheaton reports that 430 natives have entered Calauan for registration.

Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, of the 44th Vol. Inf., with fifty men attacked Dec. 12 several hundred bolomen and fifty insurgents armed with rifles, occupying an entrenched position at Tonoxigan, island of Cebu. The Americans had three men wounded and the enemy lost twelve men killed and many wounded.

General Young's district, north of the Abra River, and between the coast and Dolores, has been closely scouted by the American scouts the past thirty days. A similar movement has taken place in the provinces of Union, Benguet, Lepanto and that part of South Ilocos which lies south of the Abra River. Fifteen insurgents have been killed and more than a hundred captured. The villages are always abandoned before the arrival of the Americans, but many buildings that have been used as barracks have been destroyed.

Advices from southern Luzon say that a lieutenant and sixty men of the 9th Cav. attacked a large body of insurgents on Dec. 21 near Guinobatan, Province of Albay. The only American casualty was the wounding of a sergeant, who was cornered by several rebels and struck in the leg by a bolo. The rebels lost 45 killed.

From the island of Leyte come reports that show that there is still considerable turmoil on the west coast, but that the east coast is quiet, the leaders having re-

tired to the mountains. Lieut. Frank E. Lynch and three men of the 44th Vol. Inf. were wounded near Ilongos, on the west coast. Two men of Company L, 43d Vol. Inf., were killed, and three of Companies L and K, together with Lieut. Louis H. Leaf, were wounded Dec. 13 near San Miguel, northwestern Leyte.

The Federal party at Manila has decided upon a new organization and on Dec. 24 published in the Spanish and Filipino evening papers an address to the Filipinos saying that the number of Filipinos who are convinced that the time for peace has come increases daily. The object of the Federal party is the reunion of all Filipinos who truly wish for peace and who are disposed to work for it. It says it takes the name of the Federal party because under American sovereignty the righteous aspirations of the Philippines will be to form a part of the American federation as States of the Union.

Officers of the U. S. S. Newark, which has returned to Manila from the investigation into the circumstances of the disaster that befell the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite off the island of Guam, say there were supplies enough available when the Newark left to last three weeks, and that the inhabitants would then be dependent upon supplies sent from Cavite. They also report that the soil will produce rice and corn by April, although at present everything wears a forlorn aspect.

#### FROM THE ISLANDS.

Gen. Leonard Wood in a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army regarding the sanitary condition of Cuba says: "I desire to invite your attention to the sanitary situation now existing in Cuba in order that general public opinion in the United States may be corrected. The island is, as a whole, free from epidemic or contagious diseases at present, with the sole exception of Havana, where there still remain a few cases of yellow fever, though not enough to receive serious consideration."

Good baseball games are reported from Havana, where the 2d Artillery boasts of several good teams, especially notable being the nines of Batteries I and K. On Dec. 16 K beat O by a score of 9 to 3. The ball grounds at Habana are the best around Havana, the men of the Artillery having done considerable work on them.

#### FIFTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

The following is a record of Congressional proceedings, not already recorded, in the last few days before adjournment for the holiday recess.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill (H. R. 12846) was passed by the House on Dec. 20. Mr. Hull, in answer to a question before the passage of the bill, said that its appropriation was \$25,000 in excess of that of last year. This included the item of \$10,000 for a centennial celebration. He added that the bill will finally, in his judgment, have an addition made for water supply. The data before the House Military Affairs committee, when preparing the bill, were not sufficient to provide for an appropriation at that time. Later, if the committee has information justifying it, Congress will be called upon to purchase Long Pond, at an additional appropriation.

Mr. Kenny has submitted to the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed by him to S. 4982, for the reorganization of the Army. It provides for a Veterinary Corps in the Army. Mr. Daniel also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed to S. 4300, to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.

Mr. Platt introduced in the Senate a joint resolution, S. R. 141, to appoint Frederick R. Smith as a captain on the retired list of the Navy.

Mr. Norton introduced in the House H. R. 12796, to pay volunteer soldiers of the War of the Rebellion who served, by detail or assignment, the same pay, from the beginning of said duty, as officers of that rank regularly commissioned for all duties so performed, and shall be considered as promoted and mustered to said rank from the beginning of said duty, whether commissioned or not.

#### PRAISE FOR CAPTAIN TILLSON.

Col. Webb C. Hayes, late of the Volunteer service, who has just returned from China where he served on the personal staff of General Chaffee, speaks in the highest terms of praise of the work of Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf. In a recent interview appearing in the Cleveland, Ohio, "Leader," Colonel Hayes said: "On the wall between the Tartar city and the Chinese city was one of the prettiest pieces of fighting that the entire siege saw. Captain Tillson distinguished himself here, and proved then, as he did afterwards, that he was one of the best soldiers in China. He dragged one of the small cannon upon the wall, and sent a raking fire down into the Chinese columns on the inside. After the death of Captain Reilly, Captain Tillson was made provost officer of American Peking, or that section of the Chinese city covering the west half of it."

"Captain Tillson was very successful in preventing looting. He issued an order to the merchants that they should take down the brick barricades from the places of business and resume commerce, and this was the only place in the entire city where this was permitted. One afternoon I took a number of officers to Captain Tillson's district to see what a model government he had created. As we came up a flock of Chinese people came running to meet Captain Tillson, who was with us, with arms extended. It seemed to me like a lot of children running to meet their father. They implored him to help them, and it was evident that there was consternation somewhere. Captain Tillson saw a German soldier who had been patrolling the opposite side of the street helping himself to some fruit and other small articles and took him by the ear and put him where he belonged. That was a commentary on his work there that amounted to volumes."

When posterity shall visit Porto Rico and feast upon native viands prepared with an art to match that of Delmonico's cook, little thought will probably be given to the practical military man who long before had started the people on the path to culinary perfection. By the time these tropical travelers reach their goal it will, doubtless, have long been forgotten that Dr. George G. Groff, Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., while acting as Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico addressed a printed circular to the teachers of the island calling attention to the question of food preparation. Major Groff saw what has been noticed by many visitors to tropical countries, that the natives pay in-

sufficient attention to the nourishing of their bodies. Owing to the luxuriance of nature the population falls into careless habits in preparing food, and the kitchen never rises to that position of prominence it enjoys in northern households. While nature in the tropics places within easier reach the gifts of plants and trees, the great heat through which she works is productive of diseases which are unknown to higher latitudes, and whose severity may be much lessened by a knowledge of the essential principles of intelligent cooking.

The extract we publish on page 434, from the "Record and Guide" of Dec. 15, the most prominent journal on real estate, building and city department matters in New York City, refers to the so-called "Ferrell" process, for the treatment of wood, emanating from Philadelphia, Pa., and said to be controlled by a company recently formed, under the name of "The New York Fireproof Wood Company." It should not be confounded with the Electric Fireproofing Company, whose process is used on our ships of war and has stood the test of five years of continuous service, showing that it is continuously fireproof. Eight months ago Secretary Long ordered that comparative tests be made to determine the relative value in fireproofing of the process of the Electric Fireproofing Company, of New York and that of the American Wood Fireproofing Company of Newark. The results of these tests have shown that the wood of the Electric Fireproofing Company has stood all the tests made. It will continue to be used extensively in the Navy. The Bureau of Navigation objects to the use of the other process on the ground that the wood is impregnated with a poisonous salt, zinc sulphate.

A number of citizens, chiefly of Boston, Mass., have formed themselves into "The Philippine Information Society," whose purpose is "to collect and distribute, in so far as it is able, authoritative information, such as is to be found, not in partisan literature, but, for example, in the correspondence and reports of military, naval and diplomatic officials in regard to questions involved in the tenure of the Philippine Islands." The society proposes to publish from time to time the information it obtains in the form of circulars. It is stated that an earnest attempt will be made to deal with all material in a strictly non-partisan manner, and that any one wishing to receive the publications of the society is invited to send his name and address to L. K. Fuller, 12 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.

The Navy Department has been informed of the death at sea, Dec. 25, while on the Solace en route from Cavite to Hong Kong, of Lieut. Charles A. E. King, of the Navy. It is said that Lieutenant King had for some time been aware his death was approaching, but he preferred death in active service to death in retirement. His death, which occurred on Dec. 25, was due to Bright's disease. Lieutenant King entered the service Sept. 14, 1876, being appointed to the Naval Academy from Maryland. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late James Broumel, of Baltimore. His remains will be brought to the United States for interment.

The War Department on Dec. 26 amended the recent tariff circular authorizing the free entry of Christmas presents into the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, so that the session in the case of Cuban ports will expire Jan. 15 instead of Feb. 7, as originally provided. It was stated at the War Department that the privilege of free entry applies only to goods of the character described, addressed to officers, soldiers and strictly military employees. The official order on the matter appears in this issue.

In his report Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art., football representative of the A. O. Athletic Association, says: "Our friends not only at home but in Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, China and the Philippines gave us splendid financial assistance. The most gratifying incident of the whole football season was a contribution from the 38th Vol. Inf. of \$1,056, through their Colonel, William P. Duvall, Captain, 1st Art. I recommend a vote of thanks for their generous action."

A special war gratuity of \$25 is to be issued to all private soldiers, whether Imperial or Colonial, employed in the British operations in South Africa. Warrant officers are to receive from \$7.50 to \$100; 2d lieutenants \$150; lieutenants \$187.50; captains \$300; majors \$400; lieutenant colonels and colonels of the line \$800; colonels of the staff \$1,000; brigadier generals \$1,425; lieutenant generals \$3,800; general \$10,000; field marshal \$12,500.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of November, 1900, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,600; enlistments in cities, 1,331; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 278; total, 1,606.

The Adjutant General's Department has been informed that Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., of the Quartermaster's Department, has been found qualified by the Board of Examiners for promotion to the grade of major. Captain Robinson's commission will be immediately made out and forwarded to him.

Appointments to West Point were made during the present week as follows: Arthur H. Bradley, Newark, N. J.; Bruce B. Butler, alt., New Brunswick, N. J.

Paymaster R. M. T. Ball has arrived at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, on his way home from the South Atlantic Station, where he has recently finished his cruise as Chief Paymaster on the flagship Chicago.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint, 6th Cav., left Peking Dec. 28 with a detachment of U. S. cavalry and artillery to investigate alleged burning of Christian natives by Boxers.

Capt. W. Weigel, 11th Inf., on a short leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting at New Brunswick, N. J.



## PERSONALS.

Capt. V. H. Bridgeman, 6th Art., visited friends at Woodbrook, Md., this week.

Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., has a permanent residence at Cold Spring, New York.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., on leave from Cuba, is staying at the Marlborough Hotel, New York.

Major George S. Grimes, 2d Art., has returned to Cuba from leave and is now at Cabana Barracks.

Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th Cav., on leave from Cuba, is at present at 1843 R street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. Asher C. Smith, U. S. N., arrived in New York, Dec. 22, from abroad on the steamship St. Louis.

Major E. Van A. Andruss, 4th Art., of Fort Monroe, is spending a few weeks leave with relatives at Fort Monroe, Va.

Under recent orders Lieut. David McConch, 5th Art., changes his post from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Lieut. W. A. Lieber, 24th Inf., on sick leave from Manila, is spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is preparing to leave Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to join the light battery of his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. A. S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived in Washington, D. C., this week from Fort Leavenworth and will remain over the holidays.

Capt. Warren Halden Cowles, 4th U. S. Inf., at present at the Presidio of San Francisco, is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, P. R. regiment (major 15th Inf.), assumed command of the District of Porto Rico on Dec. 15, and has established his headquarters at San Juan.

Major Chandler P. Eakin, U. S. A., residing at 4812 Springfield avenue, Philadelphia, celebrated his 64th birthday, Dec. 26, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. W. E. Hofman, U. S. A., celebrated not only Christmas Day but his 64th birthday as well, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list. He is spending the winter at Elsinore, Cal.

Mr. John S. Power, chief clerk at the headquarters, Dept. of the East, since 1868, celebrated his 50th birthday on Dec. 19. Few men are so active mentally and physically at that age as Mr. Power.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, A. D. C. to Lieutenant General Miles, is a recent addition to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Colonel Bailey was a subaltern of the 5th Inf. years ago when General Miles was its colonel.

Doubtless our soldiers in the Philippines will receive with gratification the news that sauerkraut is to be added to their bill-of-fare. Twenty thousand gallons of this succulent relish will be shipped to Manila from Chicago early in January.

Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M. of the Military District of Santiago, visited Havana Dec. 16 and was warmly greeted by his friends there both in the Army and civil life. Major Creager was stationed in Havana the greater part of 1899 and made a large number of acquaintances.

Sergt. Fred W. Sparrow, of Troop I, 7th Cav., was among the passengers recently sailing from Havana for the States. The Havana "Post" said: "Sergeant Sparrow recently received a 'gilt edged' discharge and will spend the first Christmas in three years with his folks at home."

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, has been on a Christmas visit to his daughter, Mrs. Parsons, at Ardley on Hudson, N. Y. During his absence Col. Thos. Ward has been acting adjutant general. A press rumor of the engagement of General Corbin to Miss Patten is authoritatively denied.

Mrs. Charles G. Sawtelle, wife of General Sawtelle, U. S. A., retired, was hostess at an afternoon reception on Dec. 29 in Washington, D. C. Assisting were Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Herbert Putnam, Mrs. Southerland, Mrs. Deland, Miss Alice Rochester, Miss Ward, Miss Greeley, Miss Cobb, Miss Gilmore, Miss Van Heypen and Miss Monroe.

Chief Engineer Joseph P. Mickley, U. S. N., who went to Cuba with the mosquito fleet, left Havana on Dec. 18 for Washington, and as he had made many friends during his short stay in the Cuban capital, quite a crowd was at the wharf to bid him bon voyage. On board the steamer a farewell spread was given in honor of the departing officer and his friends.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., arrived at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 18, and in company with Rear Admiral Cromwell, Captain Harrington, Commander Ransom and Constructor Tawresy made an inspection of the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes for the purpose of arriving at a determination as to the necessary work for the complete rehabilitation of the ship for guardship purposes.

Mrs. W. G. Spencer, widow of the late Dr. W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., is one of the well known members of the Wednesday Morning Musicals, of Nashville, Tenn., an organization which is one of the largest and most prominent in the South, with a membership of some 500 women. The Society recently gave a most delightful musical entertainment entitled "A Morning in Japan." The singing of Mrs. Spencer aroused enthusiasm. Her song, "A Maiden Fair in Far Japan," secured for the singer an enthusiastic recall.

Governor Roosevelt in his talk to school children at Oyster Bay on Christmas Day said: "My commandant when I was colonel was a man named Leonard Wood, one of the most popular men and one of the most splendid men physically that I ever met. He could stand as much fatigue as any one I ever saw. I have seen him with his temperature at 103 in a fever get up and do his work all through the day. If a man was a drinking man or anything of that kind he would not keep him. I won't have him," he would say. "He will not make anything in the Army."

A Havana press correspondent, referring to the investigations of yellow fever by a board of physicians, says: "Many experiments are being made on American soldiers, who voluntarily submit to inoculation. It is understood the board is practically certain that the disease is propagated by mosquitoes. Four cases are now under treatment, the patients all being soldiers who were bitten by mosquitoes which had previously bitten persons suffering with yellow fever. The board has found that a mosquito, after having bitten a person affected by the disease, needs fifteen days before it is able to transmit it. If it bites a non-immune in less than that time he will not develop the disease."

Ensign L. Shane, U. S. N., was at Havre de Grace, Md., on Dec. 17.

Capt. J. C. Bush, 7th Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., is a recent visitor in New Bedford, Mass.

Major John A. Darling, U. S. A., and Mrs. Darling are spending the winter at Rutherford, Cal.

Col. A. L. Hough, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at 550 Park avenue, New York City.

Capt. Carl Reichman, 17th U. S. Inf., who has been at Danville, N. Y., has gone to Washington, D. C.

The family of the late Gen. Josiah H. Baxter, U. S. A., are spending the winter at the Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., from Porto Rico in time to spend Christmas Day.

Lieut. James Malcolm Graham, 19th Inf., is a recent addition to the membership of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Colonel F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., commandant of Fort Monroe, Va., spent Christmas Day with friends at 5 East 124th street, New York.

Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf., eldest son of Major James Regan, 9th Inf., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

At the annual feast of the Society of Colonial Wars at the Stenton mansion, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. N., acted as chairman.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., having now been relieved from the cares of the arduous office of District-Attorney for New York, will have time to attend to his law practice.

Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., who recently arrived in New York from Cuba was expected to return there this week. He was expected to visit Omaha, but his orders were changed.

Miss Mary Condit Smith, sister of the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, who as a guest in the family of U. S. Minister Conger, passed through the siege of Pekin and its attendant horrors arrived in New York from Yokohama via Paris and London on Dec. 22.

Ex-President Cleveland is writing for the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" a series of articles which will appear in the magazine during the winter months. Some of these papers will deal with political affairs, and others with the personal problems of young men.

P. A. Surg. A. Farenholt, U. S. N., in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" of Nov. 15 cites several cases of bullet wounds by Mauser rifles to prove that the modern high-power bullet, passing through a bony cavity at very short range, may not cause a "ragged and enlarged opening" at the wound of exit.

Major W. E. Almy, Porto Rico regiment (captain 5th Cav.), late Adjutant General, Dept. of Porto Rico, is now on duty at the post of San Juan commanding the battalion of his regiment there stationed. While in the staff position referred to he added to his reputation as an experienced and energetic all round officer.

Col. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., has presented to the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion a gavel made of wood of the mainmast of the Spanish-American flag-staff, upon which the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands changed, by the lowering of the Spanish, and hoisting of the United States flag on Aug. 13, 1898.

Mrs. Caroline Virginia English, widow of Col. Thomas C. English, U. S. A., is dangerous ill at her residence, 1907 N street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Sciater, the sister of Mrs. English, also Mrs. Honor Adams Darling, an old family friend, is with her. Dr. Carter, U. S. A., is in attendance, and it is not believed she can recover. Mrs. English is sister-in-law of the late General Gillem and well-known in Army and Navy circles.

Attorney General Griggs has refused to recommend favorable action by the President on a petition of a number of Washington business men for the pardon of Henry W. Howgate, formerly captain and disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., whose sentence of imprisonment for embezzling public funds expires Dec. 29. The petition asked that a pardon be granted immediately so that Howgate might be released from the penitentiary at Auburn in time to spend Christmas with his daughter in Washington.

A correspondent in China relates that "two Alsations among the German troops at Tien-Tsin were in their tent, and an English soldier was passing. Said one Alsatian to the other, 'Schang, Schynt d'Sunn schun?' (John, is the sun shining yet?) and the other Alsatian replied, 'Ja! d'Sunn schynt schun lang.' (Yes, the sun has been shining a long time.) The English soldier listened and shook his head. 'Wonderful coves, those Germans,' he exclaimed. 'Only been here a week, and blowed if they ain't talking Chinese already.'"

We regret to learn from Manila papers that Major John T. Knight, Depot Q. M. there, was taken ill on Oct. 23 of dysentery, and went immediately to the 2d Reserve Hospital. The Manila "American" said of Major Knight that it was very probable Major Knight will not expose himself to another attack of his old enemy by his devotion to work, until he has had a good long rest and a change of climate. His brother officers, at the time he returned from hospital only a few weeks ago, advised him to take a trip to Japan or to the States, but the major said "No, I'll stick it out."

The Massachusetts Club celebrated Forefathers Day Dec. 22 at Young's Hotel, Boston, by a banquet, at which Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, was among the principal guests. In the course of his remarks General Howard said: "It is sometimes imputed that if anything strong is done it is done through Mr. Hanna (laughter), but I tell you President McKinley is a wonderful man. He has got the Scotch grit. I don't know any man in America who can do so much work and thrive on it. In the character of the man we have the soldier and the citizen. Do not tell us we are gravitating toward militarism, but if it means uprightness, fearlessness, straightforward conduct, the building up of the men and of the country, I say may God bless such citizen soldiers and make them the exemplars and the leaders as long as this nation shall last."

Sam Small, formerly of some reputation as an evangelist, who spent much of the past year in Cuba, is reported to have left Havana for good. He returned to Cuba after the late Presidential election and was arrested for contempt of court on a technicality, but was soon released. For several days preceding the election Mr. Small was conspicuous in the cafe of the Hoffman House, New York City, where in mellow moods he would boast of holding a commission from the President and exhaust his picturesque vocabulary in discussing the President. On one occasion he was sharply called to account by a bystander for a rather sulphurous allusion to the Chief Magistrate, such as is expressly prohibited by the 19th Article of War.

Lieut. S. Arnold, U. S. N., has arrived at Bremerton, Washington, for duty.

Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., on a holiday leave, will rejoin at West Point about Jan. 8.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, U. S. N., should be addressed at Chase House, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. T. Martin, 1st Art., left New Orleans, La., Dec. 23 for the North to spend this week with relatives.

Dr. W. S. H. Matthews, late Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., has left St. Paul, Minn., for Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. C. E. Babcock, 7th Inf., on leave from Camp W. H. Osborne, Idaho, is visiting at The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., returned to San Juan this week from a Christmas leave spent in the interior of Porto Rico.

General Kodama, Governor of Formosa, has been appointed Japanese Minister of War in succession to General Katurah.

Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., commanding Fort Mott, N. J., rejoined there Dec. 27 from a short Christmas leave spent with friends in New York.

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Barker have returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard from a most enjoyable Christmas visit to Utica, N. Y.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., and the other members of the board to fix a price for the floating steel dry dock at Havana, will sail from New York for Cuba Jan. 3.

Among those who ate their Christmas dinner with President and Mrs. McKinley were Gen. H. C. Corbin, Gen. G. M. Sternberg and Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Surgeon P. M. Rixey and Mrs. Rixey.

Mrs. Rand, wife of Pay Inspector Stephen Rand, U. S. N., is living at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the winter, and has with her as guest her niece, Miss Watson, daughter of Capt. Eugene Watson, U. S. N., now on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are: Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Manhattan; Lieutenant General Miles, Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, Capt. A. G. Hammond, Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, Waldorf-Astoria; Col. F. L. Guenther, Capt. F. S. Harlow, Capt. G. Shorkley, Lieut. S. G. Jones, Col. J. Campbell, Grand Hotel; Major J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Major L. C. Carr, Continental.

Major Cuignet, who figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, has been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Mont Valerien, where he is awaiting trial by court-martial, charged with a grave offense against discipline in writing directly, without authorization, to the President of the Council accusing M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of having told the Chamber of Deputies an untruth. A second charge is of being guilty of disclosing a confidential document.

Pay Director F. C. Cosby, U. S. N., General Inspector of the Pay Corps, occupies pleasant quarters in Washington at 1808 Massachusetts avenue, N.W. He has been the General Inspector for several years past, and his annual reports as to the general condition of the corps have given much satisfaction to the Paymaster General, as also to the officials of the Treasury Department, under whose scrutiny the accounts of all the members of the Pay Corps of the Navy come for final settlement.

The Detroit "News" publishes a portrait of Bandmaster John W. Whiteley, late of the 19th Inf., who has given up Army life and returned to his home in Detroit after 29 years of continuous service. He was born in England, but came to this country when very young, entered the Army in 1871, and with the 19th Infantry band saw service against the Apaches, and of late in the Philippines. He suffered so severely from malaria that he was obliged to return to this country. On reaching home Bandmaster Whiteley found that a handsome ebony baton, presented by the members of his regiment, had arrived before him, suitably inscribed in commemoration of his retirement.

The Boston "Herald," with pardonable State pride, referring to a statement in a New York paper that Mr. Hay and Mr. Root are the most valuable and the most nearly indispensable members of the Cabinet, says: "While we would not detract from their services, we fail to see why it is worth while to be invidious toward others in praising these gentlemen. The Massachusetts member of the Cabinet has also won credit in the nation. Mr. John D. Long, as Secretary of the Navy, has conducted a highly important department of the Government through a period which tested his ability in administration, and if there has been any adverse criticism on his action in so doing we have failed to find it. Mr. Long, also, is a highly valuable public official, and it will be fortunate for the nation if he consents to remain in office, as the President desires him to do."

Mayor DeWitt, of Binghamton, N. Y., in connection with the funeral services over the remains of three members of the 1st regiment of New York Volunteers who died in Honolulu in 1898, and whose bodies were sent to the United States by the government issued a proclamation on Dec. 12, 1900, that the remains should be received with all honor, and have an honorable and solemn public burial: flags on all public buildings were ordered displayed at half-mast on Dec. 19, and until after the funeral. "I further recommend," said the Mayor, "that as many of our people as practicable attend the funeral service upon the following Sunday; and that all testify their respect to the memory of our soldier dead by quiet and orderly conduct, and by standing with uncovered heads as the remains are borne past on the way to the cemetery. I also advise and request that, as the bells of the city rung to bid these soldiers God-speed on their departure, the church bells be tolled in each house of worship on the line of march as the funeral procession passes."

Major Frederick T. Wilson, the popular Chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, was the guest of honor Dec. 22 at a sumptuously appointed banquet given at Rauscher's, Washington, D. C., by the clerks of his Division. The banquet hall, as well as the reception rooms, were decorated with flowers and national colors and presented altogether a charming picture. Mr. Alvord A. Cederwald, on behalf of his associates, welcomed the guest of honor with a few appropriate remarks, and the time was pleasantly spent in speech-making, and many delightful things were said and told. Dr. Noel I. Barrow acted as toastmaster, and Col. John G. Maynard responded to the toast, "The Miscellaneous Division." Mr. Francis R. Randolph, "The Adjutant General's Department," Mr. Robert D. Stephens, "The Army," and Col. Morris J. Foote, "The Ladies." The following gentlemen were among those present: Major Wilson, Colonels Maynard and Foote, Dr. Barron and Messrs. Hawkins, Stephens, Saunders, Randolph, Tenney and Cederwald.



Major James T. Kerr, a recent addition to the Adjutant General's Department of the Army, is still on duty in Manila.

Lieut. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav., visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

Lieut. Edwin London, 4th Art., commanding Fort Caswell, N. C., rejoined there Dec. 28 from a short holiday leave.

Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long left Washington, D. C., Dec. 26 to visit their home at Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France, sailed for Europe Dec. 27 on the St. Louis.

Major Carrol Mercer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mercer are at the Hotel Gordon, 16th and I streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Capt. L. L. Bruff, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bruff have an apartment at the Portner, corner of 15th and N streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Harry George, wife of Lieut. Harry George, U. S. S. Kearsarge, is spending the winter at 1911 N street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Captain Charles G. Ayres, U. S. A., is passing the Christmas holidays in Washington, D. C., with her young daughter.

Oscar Anderson, one of the survivors of the Maine explosion in Havana harbor, was married at Riverside, Conn., Dec. 26 to Miss Belle Hutchins.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin, 16th Inf., on an extended sick leave from the Philippines, is spending the holidays in Washington, D. C., with quarters at Willard's Hotel.

Gen. John Watts Kearny will pass this winter in Europe with his family. His eldest daughter, Miss Mary, has taken the veil and is at the convent at Albany, N. Y.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., has been suffering from a severe cold and went to New York for treatment, but has returned to his post of duty at the War Department as Adjutant General.

Mr. Ray Kirkman, son of Major J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A., is passing the holidays with his mother and sister at the Colonial, 15th and N streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Nannie Williamson, the daughter of Chief Engineer Williamson, U. S. N., has returned to her home, 2006 R street N. W., Washington, D. C., from a visit to friends in Richmond, Va.

General Longstreet and Mrs. Longstreet are passing the winter at the Hotel Normandie, corner of I and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Longstreet will be at home to her friends on Saturdays.

The present address of William T. and Louise E. Everett, son and daughter of the late Capt. William Everett, is 408 Linden street, Camden, N. J., where they will gladly welcome any of their old friends.

1st Lieut. Roderick Leland Carmichael, 2d U. S. Art., was married on Dec. 24, 1900, to Miss Katherine Jane McCallum, at Rowland, North Carolina. Lieutenant and Mrs. Carmichael will be at home after Jan. 1, at Port Monroe, Va.

Professor and Mrs. W. W. Folwell, of Minnesota, sailed from the United States Dec. 19 for Cuba, on their way to visit their son, Lieut. W. B. Folwell, 1st Inf., U. S. A., who is collector of customs at Trinidad. Their daughter, Miss Mary Folwell, is spending the winter in Cuba. Dr. and Mrs. Folwell will be gone six weeks.

At the President's New Year's reception at the White House the reception will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning and end at 1:30 o'clock. The members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, members of various organizations in civil life and citizens generally will be received within these hours.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet and their four young sons have arrived at 819 15th street N. W., Washington, D. C., where they will pass the winter with General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet. Master Stewart Van Vliet, Jr., the son of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., will pass the holidays with his grandparents.

Colonel Compton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Compton, with their daughter and her husband, Major Smith, U. S. A., entertained at a delightful card party on Thursday, Dec. 20, at their home, 1416 21st street N. W., Washington, D. C. The prizes were both handsome and useful. Among their guests were Col. W. A. Rafferty, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rafferty, Mrs. Clarke, the sister of Mrs. Rafferty; Major Thomas, Mrs. McDonald, Lieutenant Wigmore, Colonel Anderson, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Heber J. May and others.

The three daughters of the late Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., reside in Washington, their present address being 1926 N street, N. W. At the same address resides the widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. A. H. White, U. S. N. The daughters of Admiral Ammen are much interested in the future of the Nicaragua Canal, for the Admiral had such confidence in the success of that problematic waterway that a large portion of his income for several years preceding his death was invested in land contiguous to the line of the canal on the Atlantic side.

The following were recently elected companions in the District of Columbia Commandery of the M. O. L. L.: 2d Lieut. Charles Pitman Bundick, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Winfield Scott Chase, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Joshua Martin Clark, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Albert Prescott Eastman, U. S. V.; Capt. William Emerson, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Haring, U. S. V.; Capt. William Hunter Myers, U. S. V.; Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, U. S. N.; Capt. John Quincy Pfeiffer, U. S. V.; Capt. John Tyler Powell, U. S. V.; Major Robert Kirkwood Robinson, U. S. V.; Capt. Junius Thomas Turner, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. William Miller Wallace, U. S. A. The membership of the commandery at the end of November last was 765.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A. (retired), residing on Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will give "A Chapter of American History" at the Hamilton Club on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, which will be followed by a supper at 10 o'clock. Major Ebstein, a native of Prussia, served during the Rebellion as private, corporal and sergeant of Company H, 4th Inf., General Grant's old regiment, and was appointed second lieutenant, 18th Inf., Sept. 12, 1867; breveted for gallant services in actions against the Indians at Cottonwood Ranch and Camas Meadows, Ida., and the Umatilla Agency, Ore., 1877-78, and after fourteen years' service, part of the time at Plattsburgh, N. Y., as captain in the 25th Inf., was promoted Major of the 19th Inf., and retired in July last with that rank at his own request, after thirty years of service.

Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N., with his two daughters is located at the Westminster, Washington, D. C., for the winter. Lieutenant Jacob has been employed in a civil capacity in the Navy Department for several years.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., was reported on Dec. 26 much better than he has been at any time since he was injured. He is more coherent and seems stronger. The Naval Hospital surgeons say he is by no means out of danger, however, although they now feel that he stands a good chance to recover. He was injured some time since by a falling beam at the Navy Yard, New York.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn arrived in Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 24, on a thirty days' leave of absence. He has rented a private house and fitted it up for headquarters and offices. He brought with him a stenographer and clerk from the War Department and will attend to some of his War Office work while in Lincoln. It is said he will probably be named as one of the two Senators from Nebraska.

Mrs. B. C. Cockrell, the daughter-in-law of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has compiled a most useful book entitled "Washington 20th Century Calendar." Every Army and Navy family should have this book, as it contains important facts regarding people and things in Washington, D. C. The price is twenty-five cents. All those who possess this book are thanking Mrs. Cockrell for her clever thought, as it has proved such a help to all who are fortunate enough to possess it.

A beautiful wedding was the recent one of Miss Alice Lyllian Gerding, niece of General Ewers of the 10th Inf., to Lieut. Robert Christian Humber of the same regiment, at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba. In General Ewers' quarters, under our Stars and Stripes, the long plumes of the royal palm, under tasteful hands, made a mass of soft green, outlining and arching the doors and windows, suggesting a Gothic chapel. An arch of palms and palmettoes made a graceful backdrop for the ceremony. Under the wedding bell, the Episcopal marriage service, always so beautiful, became even more impressive with the feeling that, while the palms of the Queen of the Antilles listened to the vows, yet those of Luzon and Porto Rico may witness the continuation of this joy and love, begun under Cuban skies. The 10th Infantry Band gave notification of the approach of the bridal party with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," changing to "Oh Promise Me," in softest tones as the ceremony began. Chaplain Barry, U. S. A., from Matanzas, entered first, followed by the groom, with Lieutenant Cooke, Battalion Adjutant, as best man. Mrs. C. J. T. Clarke, as matron of honor preceded the bride, who entered with her uncle. The officers and ladies of the garrison, a few friends from Cienfuegos, with the non-commissioned officers from Lieutenant Humber's company attended the marriage. The bride was unusually beautiful in her dainty gown of white lace over taffeta, with veil and orange blossoms. After the reception, champagne punch, made from a famous Georgian recipe, was the medium through which many a good wish and congratulation was conveyed to the bride and groom. Refreshments of substantial nature were also served. In a shower of rice the appropriately decorated ambulance started from the house, friends accompanying Lieut. and Mrs. Humber to the McPherson, upon which they went north. As the transport passed the post, upon leaving the bay, the men of E company began a cheer and an ovation that passed all "down the line," lost occasionally in a deep salute of the McPherson, and ending only when the steamer had passed from sight and hearing. Lieutenant and Mrs. Humber will spend a month's leave in visiting New York, Rochester, and Washington.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Medical Inspector W. H. Jones, U. S. N., who died on Dec. 13, 1900, at Bethlehem, Pa., of diabetes and a complication of diseases after being confined to his bed only five days, was born in Pennsylvania and appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy in April, 1863. He had a varied and extensive service and was retired on June 21, 1894.

Mrs. Jane Hutchinson, who died at her residence, the "Brae," Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on Dec. 11, was the widow of Comdr. Collin Campbell Abercrombie Kane, Royal Navy. Commander Kane, who died in the early sixties, was a cousin of Capt. Clement Kane, formerly a midshipman in H. M. Indian Navy (abolished in 1861) during the years 1820 to 1823, and subsequently a captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery Militia during the Canadian rebellion. Captain Kane was the father of Chaplain Jas. J. Kane, U. S. N., retired, and of Lieut. Col. A. J. G. Kane, late U. S. Vols., and an ensign, U. S. N., both veterans of the Civil War.

Frank H. Morris, auditor for the War Department, was shot through the heart in his office in the Winder building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, by Samuel H. MacDonald, formerly disbursing clerk under Auditor Morris, discharged by him last February. MacDonald fired five shots at Morris, only one hitting him, and then rushed from the room; outside he was met by Watchman Cusick, who tried to stop the murderer. MacDonald struck Cusick with his revolver, broke away and then turned the weapon on himself, firing the last shot in the chamber into his stomach. He plunged down the steps at the entrance of the building, and sitting down on the curb, jabbed his neck with a pocket knife. The police arrived at this juncture and prevented him from cutting his throat seriously. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital. The deceased was formerly auditor for the Navy Department. His record in this position attracted the attention of Secretary Gage, who approved his strict business methods, and as the work of the office of the auditor for the War Department was way behind following the Spanish-American war, the Secretary had Mr. Morris transferred to that position in August, 1899. His inauguration of the methods in the office was unpopular among some of the employees, who preferred their former rules of discipline to those Mr. Morris established. MacDonald was one of the dissatisfied ones.

"Little Bat," an Indian scout, was killed in a quarrel in a saloon at Crawford, Neb., Dec. 16. He served under the late General Crook, U. S. A., in campaigns for some two years. Afterward he was a scout under "Buffalo Bill" Cody and distinguished himself in the Indian Wars.

Count Leonard von Blumenthal, the oldest Field Marshal in the German Army, died on the afternoon of Dec. 21. He was born in 1810 and was practically a soldier from his childhood. He served through many wars, and in the struggle with France acted as Chief of Staff. He received many decorations for valuable services and was recognized in Germany as one of the most distinguished of modern strategists.

Mrs. Amelia S. Broome, who died Sunday, Dec. 23, at her residence, No. 550 Park avenue, in her seventy-first

year, was the sister-in-law of the late Colonel Broome, of the Marine Corps, and was connected by ties of blood and marriage with two distinguished colonial families, the Princes and the Broomes. Her husband, the late George Temple Broome, was a grandson of Lieutenant Governor Broome, of revolutionary fame, for whom Broome County, N. Y., and Broome street, Manhattan, are named. She was a beauty and a belle in her youth and was especially popular among the officers of the Navy. In those days her father's house on Bowling Green was a social centre.

#### WHAT YANKEE SOLDIERS ARE LIKE.

The New York "Tribune" of Sunday, Dec. 23, publishes a full page picture of Co. H, 20th U. S. Inf., which has served at headquarters of Major General MacArthur at Manila since the summer of 1899. They constitute as fine looking a body of soldiers as can be presented by any Army in the world, and they have a look of alert intelligence distinctly American. As the "Tribune" says, the photograph serves as a convincing ocular demonstration of the high intelligence and physique possessed by the American Regular soldiers on duty in the Philippines, and should go far to disprove the assertions of their calumniators at home whose appeals for Filipino sympathy in the last political campaign pictured Uncle Sam's boys either as physical wrecks, with bodily stamina undermined by the climate and other elements of their environment, or as brutal bullies indiscriminately domineering over the natives utterly regardless of moral laws or human rights.

Co. H, 20th Inf., was commanded during the Santiago campaign by Capt. Henry A. Greene, since promoted to Major of the 14th, and under him, as part of Lawton's famous division, they were among the victors in the stubborn all day fight at El Caney, and were the first on the bullet swept crest of San Juan Hill. Their commanding officer for the last sixteen months and at the present time is 1st Lieut. Charles W. Exton, of New Jersey, who was graduated ahead of time from West Point in 1898, and who was hurried to Cuba in time to get into the fiercest fighting with this company.

First Serg. Walter B. Hill has twenty-five years of continuous service in the company to his credit. Here and there may be noted several grizzled veterans of Indian battles, as well as smooth faced youths a few years out of school, and a few fine farmer boys. Major Greene, who is now on duty with Adjutant General Corbin, says he has always had reason to be proud of the company and of its excellent health and condition. He regards Exton as an exceptionally fine officer, thoroughly capable of maintaining the fine record of the company and of the regiment. And, as the "Tribune" says, this company is probably no better than dozens of others now engaged in pacifying the natives and establishing American institutions throughout the islands.

#### RETIREMENTS FOR 1901.

Retirements for age in 1901 will be as follows:

Army: General Officers—Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, Nov. 13.

General Staff Officers—Col. A. Hartsuff, Medical Dept., Feb. 4; Col. A. A. Woodhull, Medical Dept., April 13; Col. J. C. Gilmore, Adj. General's Dept., April 18; Col. H. M. Robert, Engineer Corps, May 2; Col. C. I. Wilson, Pay Dept., May 3; Col. C. C. Byrne, Medical Dept., May 7; Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate General, May 21; Col. J. W. Clous, Judge Advocates Dept., June 9; Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Oct. 8; Major Ezra Woodruff, Medical Dept., Oct. 24; Col. J. M. Moore, Q. M. Dept., Oct. 26; Major F. B. Jones, Q. M. Dept., Oct. 26; Col. T. F. Barr, Judge Advocate's Dept., Nov. 18; Brig. Gen. A. R. Huntington, Chief of Ordnance, Nov. 22.

Cavalry—Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st, March 1; Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th, May 31; Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th, June 26; Lieut. Col. J. M. Bell, 8th, Oct. 1; Lieut. Col. J. N. Whelan, 7th, Dec. 6.

Artillery—Lieut. Col. J. M. Ingalls, 3d, Jan. 25; Infantry—Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th, Jan. 17; Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d, March 25; Col. A. S. Daggett, 14th, June 14; Major J. T. Kirkman, 16th, July 5; Col. Richard Combs, 5th, July 11; Major J. G. Leefe, 19th, Sept. 22; Col. R. H. Hall, 4th, Nov. 15.

Navy: Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, Jan. 5; Rear Admiral Albert Knutz, Jan. 29; Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer, Feb. 19; Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, March 9; Rear Admiral Philip Hieborn, March 4; Pay Inspector Joel P. Loomis, March 5; Medical Director Walter K. Scofield, April 28; Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, June 9; Pay Director Daniel A. Smith, Aug. 27; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Oct. 9; Medical Director Joseph G. Ayres, Nov. 3.

Warrant Officers—Chief Boatswain Josiah B. Alken, Jan. 28; Chief Gunner John R. Grainger, March 4; Chief Sailmaker William Cuddy, Aug. 11; Chief Boatswain Francis A. Dran, Nov. 15; Chief Boatswain John S. Sinclair, Dec. 26.

#### REMOVAL OF ASA BIRD GARDINER.

The following order by the Governor of the State of New York in the case of Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A. (retired), has been made public:

"In the matter of the charges preferred against Asa Bird Gardiner, the District Attorney of the County of New York—Order of removal from office.

"Charges of malfeasance, misfeasance and misconduct in office having been preferred against Asa Bird Gardiner, the District Attorney of the County of New York, by John Henry Hammond of said County, and a copy of such charges having been served upon him, and an opportunity given him to make a defence thereto, and he having filed his answer denying said charges, and he having thereafter been heard before me at the Executive Chamber in the city of Albany in person and by counsel, and the witnesses produced by him having been duly examined, now, therefore, it appearing to my satisfaction that the usefulness of the said Asa Bird Gardiner in the office of District Attorney of the County of New York is at an end, and is hereby

"Ordered, That the said Asa Bird Gardiner be and hereby is removed from the office of District Attorney of the County of New York."

Major Gardiner showed an excellent spirit in his manner of relinquishing his office, saying to his successor, Mr. Philbin: "I would like to have it understood that I do not surrender this office voluntarily, and that I protest against the action of the Governor as being without authority of law. I am anxious, while protesting against this action and while retaining all my legal rights, that the public usefulness of this office should not be injured or retarded, and to that end I should be pleased to co-operate with you in any way."



## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKELJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

## CIRCULAR 52, DEC. 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: War Department, Washington, Dec. 10, 1900.

## Orders:

The "Division of Customs and Insular Affairs," of the Office of the Secretary of War, created by orders of the Acting Secretary of War, Dec. 13, 1898, will hereafter be known as the "Division of Insular Affairs." The class of business assigned to this division will embrace all matters pertaining to the civil affairs connected with the government of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, as distinguished from matters of a purely military character.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The present practice of setting money accounts of disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department without regard to their bonds having been discontinued by the Auditor for the War Department, every bonded officer of the Subsistence Department who hereafter files a new bond will close his account under his former bond and open a new account under his new bond; this to enable the Treasury Department to definitely fix the responsibility of each bond.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## CIRCULAR 53, DEC. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War the opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, March 23, 1900, in re Fair et al., is published to the Army for the information of all concerned. The points covered by this decision, as stated in the syllabus by the court, are as follows:

1. The finding and judgment of "Not guilty" by a military court-martial is not a bar to the prosecution for the same act by the civil authorities.

2. An order given by a military officer to his private should be obeyed by the private, and will be his full protection in a criminal prosecution, unless the illegality of such order is so clearly shown on its face that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know when he heard it read or given that the order was illegal.

3. The government of the United States and of a State, though exercised within the same territory, occupy different planes, and the criminal laws of the one have no application to acts performed under the authority of the other in respect to matters solely within its control.

4. Laws, rules, and regulations for the efficiency and discipline of the Army of the United States are matters vested by the Constitution solely in the General Government.

5. An officer or agent of the United States who does an act which is within the scope of his authority as such officer or agent can not be held to answer therefor under the criminal laws of another and different government.

6. The care, judgment, and discretion which should be exercised by an officer of the United States in the performance of his duty as such officer are not to be measured by the criminal laws of a State.

7. When an officer in the performance of his duty under the laws of the United States exceeds his authority he may be sued in the State courts by any person injured by reason thereof, but when the act was done in good faith and without malice he is not liable to a criminal prosecution in such courts.

8. While a United States court will not in a habeas corpus proceeding by an officer of the United States examine the evidence for the purpose of determining whether he should be found guilty or innocent, yet the court may and should examine the evidence for the purpose of determining whether the act alleged to be criminal was done while in the performance of his duty as such officer.

9. When an officer of the United States is held in custody by the process of a State court for an act done within the authority conferred upon him by the laws of the United States, the United States Government may protect itself by procuring the release of such officer through its judicial department.

(Syllabus by the court.)

## CIRCULAR 54, DEC. 23, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

This is a decision of the Asst. Comptroller, L. P. Mitchell, in the case of John S. Cator, Lieutenant 2d N. C. Vol. Inf., who was given credit for \$111.49 paid as extra duty pay under the orders of his superior officer, Major B. F. Dixon. As the law does not authorize extra duty pay the amount was charged by the order to Major Dixon under paragraph 553, Army Regulations, 1896, which provides: "An officer will have credit for an expenditure of money made in obedience to an order of his commanding officer." If the expenditure be disallowed it will be charged to the officer who ordered it.

The J. A. General has held that in the provision of section 37, chapter 29, act of July 2, 1896 (14 Stat., 388), which, in directing the Secretary of War to prepare and report to Congress at its next session a new set of regulations, added "the existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report" meant merely that the same should remain in force as regulations; it did not communicate to them the quality or effect of statutes. The Comptroller says:

"I concur in the above opinion, therefore, I regard the regulation under discussion as having only the force and effect of a departmental regulation, and when it is in conflict or inconsistent with law it must yield to the superior authority of the statute. As the payment in question was prohibited by law the disbursing officer must be held responsible, and the fact that he paid it under an order of his commanding officer furnishes no legal excuse. The accounts of John S. Cator, settlement No. 16,358, are hereby revised on my own motion, and I find and certify a difference of \$111.49, which will be charged against him by the auditor and deducted from any pay now due him and his accounts closed."

G. O. 140, DEC. 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 1156 and 1159 of the Regulations are revoked and paragraphs 1190 and 1191 are amended to read as follows:

1190. Whenever the necessity for the issue is certified by the post commander, arctic overshoes, fur gaiters and caps, and wollen mittens, conforming to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be issued at cost prices at the rate of one pair of overshoes, one pair of mittens, and one cap to each enlisted man per annum. These articles do not form part of the annual money allowance for clothing.

Canvas mittens and blanket-lined canvas caps conforming to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and to troops stationed at West Point, New York, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair of mittens and one cap per man per annum. The voucher will show that this issue is gratuitous and made within the above allowance. Issues in excess of such allowance will be charged to the men at regulation prices. In case of loss or destruction of any of said articles of gratuitous issue

without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been entrusted, and so certified to by the immediate commanding officer, then the articles or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

1191. There will also be issued to troops stationed in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket-lined canvas overcoats, but only to men performing guard duty or field service, when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing. The coats should be borne on the returns as equipment and charged to enlisted men only in case of loss or damage other than from ordinary wear and tear. If made of fur they will on the approach of warm weather be turned over to the quartermaster, who will observe the following directions for their preservation:

1. Expose them to the sun and then beat them with a light twig or rattan, making sure that all moth eggs, should any have been deposited, are destroyed. The exposure should be thorough and the beating vigorous, but not severe enough to injure the fur or pel. 2. Repair coats needing it (using for the purpose, as far as practicable, such articles of a corresponding character as can not be again rendered serviceable) and then pack in boxes well lined with petroleum and wrapping paper (the latter being next the goods), exercising care that no holes or other openings are left in the wrappers for moths to enter. Securely nail the boxes and paste paper over all joints. Sufficient petroleum paper may usually be obtained from broken packages of clothing opened for issue, and should it be dry from age or use it can be freshened by rubbing into the surface coal oil, being careful not to use enough to penetrate the wrapping paper.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 141, DEC. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
Describes land at Cape Nome, on Bering Sea, Alaska, on the east side of Nome River near its mouth, and three and one-half miles from the town of Nome, announced as a military reservation of Fort Davis, Alaska.

## TARIFF CIRCULAR 117, DEC. 15, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, it is hereby ordered that the existing tariff and regulations governing importations into Cuba and the Philippine Islands, be and they are hereby modified so far as to allow the free entry of packages and articles clearly intended as Christmas presents for the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy now serving in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and for other employees of this Government in those islands. Customs officers will take due care that no abuse of this privilege is allowed and that a reasonable limit shall be placed upon the quantity and value of articles sent to any one address.

All such goods will be transmitted to the proper commanding officers for distribution and delivery.

This order will take effect immediately and will cease to operate after the 15th day of February, 1901, as to Cuba, and after the 15th day of March, 1901, as to the Philippine Islands.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 5, DEC. 18, DEPT. OF CUBA.  
Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., aide-de-camp, is detailed as A. A. Adj. Gen. during the absence on leave of Major J. B. Hickey, A. Adj. Gen., U. S. V.  
By command of Major General Wood:  
H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

CIRCULAR 2, DEC. 20, DEPT. LAKES.  
Calls the attention of C. O. of posts of this Department to Dept. G. O. No. 4, D. L. of 1898, on the subject of submitting quartermaster's estimates and requisitions.

G. O. 2, DEC. 16, DIST. PORTO RICO.  
Publishes G. O. 27, Dept. of the East, dated Dec. 15, announcing the discontinuance of the Dept. of Porto Rico, already published in the Army and Navy Journal. Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, Porto Rico regiment, is announced as in command of the District of Porto Rico.

G. O. 147, DEC. 11, DEPT. PORTO RICO.  
The Subsistence Depot at San Juan will be discontinued on Dec. 15. The subsistence stores now on hand there will be equitably distributed to the posts on the island.

G. O. 148, DEC. 11, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO.  
Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., accompanied by 1st Lieut. F. LeJ. Parker, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed by Army transport Crook from San Juan Dec. 15, 1900, to Newport News, Va., thence to Manila, via Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 149, DEC. 11, DEPT. PORTO RICO.  
Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon of the Department, is upon the occasion of his departure from Porto Rico, on Dec. 15, 1900, relieved from further duty in Porto Rico, and will proceed on transport Crook, Dec. 15, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

G. O. 150, DEC. 11, DEPT. PORTO RICO.  
Troops F and H, 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty in this Department and will be embarked for the United States. Upon arrival at Newport News, Va., they will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

G. O. 152, DEC. 15, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO.  
In pursuance of the orders of the President contained in General Orders, No. 133, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the Military Department of Porto Rico this day ceases to exist and the undersigned relinquishes the command in Porto Rico which he has exercised by assignment of the President since May 3, 1900.

The duties devolved upon the Army in Porto Rico present many difficult cases which the occasional staff previously been charged with the temporary Military Government of conquered or ceded territory the population was sparse and the administration of the Government presented but few difficulties compared with those which were met in Porto Rico.

Here a highly organized government existed that had been implanted by one of the great governing powers of the world. The language, laws, and administrative system were all strange to Americans. The orders of the President, who is the Constitutional Commander in Chief, required those exercising command in conquered territory to administer the local criminal and civil laws, except when found to be repugnant to principles of right, justice and equity; but those orders authorized and required the abrogation of any statute that was working an injustice, and they also permitted the organization of new courts in substitution of the local tribunals whenever justice was not or could not be administered by the local courts. This enormous power over the life, liberty and happiness of nearly a million human beings was committed to the Army in Porto Rico, and until the organization of civil government, on May 1, 1900, and the transference to it of all matters pertaining to civil affairs, the Military Governor was responsible for right and just administration.

It is not proposed here to include a recital of events connected with the performance of the duties entrusted to the Department Commander, but this seems to be a propitious occasion for stating that the undersigned feels he can offer to the people of Porto Rico his congratulations on the fact that their future destinies are now in their own hands.

A government of law and order exists, one correctly and honestly administered in all its branches. The burden of taxation formerly laid upon the poor and helpless has been almost entirely removed and great and trying abuses have been corrected.

In the central treasury the Army found on Oct. 13, 1898, but a single piece of uncurrent money having a value of

less than three dollars, but the Military Governors disbursed nearly two and a half million dollars in carrying on the government—which money was collected in Porto Rico during the period of Army control—and left to the treasury of the Insular Government a substantial balance with which to begin its existence.

Municipal officers, the choice of the people, were in charge of all matters of local administration. The necessity for the presence of a large military force in Porto Rico no longer exists, and it must be a satisfaction to the inhabitants to feel that the general government has such confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of the population that more than half of the troops who are to remain in the island are native Porto Ricans.

The people of Porto Rico have accorded the Military Governor their cordial co-operation and support; without this his efforts, no matter how earnestly and intelligently directed would have resulted in failure or disaster. He is profoundly grateful for this co-operation and for numerous acts of courtesy and friendship.

To the gentlemen connected with civil affairs during his administration he tenders this recognition of their loyal and patriotic support.

The actions of the military, with respect to the administration of civil affairs of this island, are now a matter of history, and the present and future generations can judge if the trust confided to the Army has been properly executed.

The undersigned takes leave of Porto Rico with his best wishes for its prosperity and with the firm confidence that if all strive only for the good, governing all their actions by principles of brotherly love and respect for the rights and immunities of one another, modeling the State which they are now building according to the principles which were the basis of the organization of the American Union, the future of Porto Rico is assured.

To the officers of the Department Staff during his command, the undersigned tenders his most earnest acknowledgments in recognition of their intelligent and zealous efforts to aid and assist him.

GEO. W. DAVIS,  
Brigadier General, Commanding.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

The following is a list of officers comprising the staff of Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, commanding the Department of the Visayas, as shown by the official records of Nov. 2, last, together with C. O. of Districts and other staffs comprising the forces of the Department. Department of the Visayas comprises the Islands of Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, Negros and Panay. Headquarters: Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands.

Personal Staff: Aide-de-Camp and Engineer Officer, 1st Lieut. Ralph Van Deman, 1st U. S. Inf.; Aide-de-Camp and Ordnance Officer, 1st Lieut. William H. Simons, 6th U. S. Inf.

Department Staff: Adjutant General, Major Robert H. Noble, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. Vols.; Inspector General, Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th U. S. Inf.; Judge Advocate, Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th U. S. Inf.; Chief Quartermaster, Capt. Geo. G. Bailey, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Vols.; Chief Com. Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Asst. Com. of Subsistence, U. S. Vols.; Chief Surgeon, Major Henry S. Turill, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Chief Paymaster, Major Theodore Sternberg, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Vols.; Signal Officer, 1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Officer, U. S. Vols. Attached Staff: Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port, Capt. W. W. Waterspoon, 12th U. S. Inf.; Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Capt. William A. Mann, 17th U. S. Inf.

Army Gunboats: Peragua, Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, U. S. N., commanding; Panay, Lieut. Frederick L. Sawyer, U. S. N., commanding.

Troops in Department: 6th U. S. Art., one light battery; 6th U. S. Inf., H. Q. and twelve companies; 18th U. S. Inf., H. Q. and six companies; 19th U. S. Inf., H. Q. and twelve companies; 26th U. S. Inf., H. Q. and twelve companies; 43d U. S. Inf., U. S. Vols., H. Q. and twelve companies; 44th U. S. Inf., U. S. Vols., H. Q. and twelve companies; Negros Scouts (native), Leyte Scouts (native), U. S. Scouts, Bohol (native); U. S. Scouts, Dumanjuc, Cebu (native); U. S. Scouts, Naga, Cebu (native); Native Scouts, Panay (three companies).

S. O. 10, OCT. 17, SUB. DIST. OF ABALUG, ABALUG, LUZON, P. I.

Lieut. Macon Russell, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed from Pamplana to Claveria, P. I., and take command of the latter during the illness of Capt. E. L. Baker, Jr., returning to his proper station when Captain Baker is able to assume command. An intelligent and well-instructed non-com. officer will be left in charge of Pamplana.

## G. O. 20, OCT. 11, 49TH INF., TUGUGARAO, LUZON.

Par. 1. The colonel, commanding, takes great pleasure in expressing his commendation of the coolness and bravery displayed by the officers and enlisted men indicated herein: 2d Lieut. Gilford Campbell, Co. G, 49th Inf., U. S. Vols., and detachment of forty enlisted men on the morning of Sept. 24, 1900, defended the outpost of Zapote Bridge, S. Luzon, P. I., gallantly and successfully. At 2:30 a. m., in entire darkness, the outpost at that place was attacked by a large force of insurgents, numbering one hundred and fifty, of whom seventy-five had rifles. They were driven away by the inferior force above mentioned.

Lieut. Wm. Blaney, Co. B, 49th Inf., U. S. Vols., with a small detachment from Las Pinas, went to the assistance of Lieutenant Campbell, encountering a force of the enemy, in an entrenched position. En route, Lieut. Blaney fought his way through into Zapote without losing a man, materially aiding the force at that place, which action the commanding officer commends most highly.

Par. 2. The colonel, commanding, takes great pleasure in expressing his commendation of the brave conduct displayed by Lieut. Thos. C. Butler and a detachment of ten men of Co. F, 49th Inf., U. S. Vols., while scouting near Gamu, Luzon, P. I., Aug. 12, 1900.

In the darkness of the night Lieutenant Butler went alone, upon the porch of a native's house, encountered six armed and equipped insurgents; by his quick and determined action he disarmed one of the insurgents by snatching his rifle from him, at the same time receiving the fire of another insurgent who was lying some distance from where he was standing. Lieutenant Butler returned the fire with his pistol, killing his assailant instantly, while the rest of the band tried to escape. The detachment killed one and wounded three others, two of whom have since died, and the other wounded man was killed while attempting to escape—annihilating the whole band with the exception of one, capturing four rifles and ammunition.

In this Lieutenant Butler and his detachment has rendered valuable service to the Government, besides making an honorable record for themselves and history for the regiment.

By order of Colonel Beck.  
W. J. VAIDUR,  
Captain 49th Inf., U. S. V., Adjutant.

## CIRCULAR 5, DEC. 15, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Directs that hereafter applications for leave forwarded to these Hdqrs. will in each case state the amount and kind of leave, with dates, the applicant has had during the four years immediately preceding his application.

G. O. 4, DEC. 18, DEPT. SANTIAGO.  
In addition to his other duties Capt. Samuel V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is appointed and announced as Acting Q. M. of this District, relieving Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V. When the transfer of property and funds, U. S. and Insular, is completed Major Creager will comply with orders from the War Dept. to report for duty as Q. M. and Commissary of the U. S. A. transport McClellan.

By order of Colonel Whitelide:  
J. G. HARBORD, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 31, DEC. 28, DEPT. OF EAST.  
Directs commanding officers of posts in this depart-



ment, having electrical plants and appliances, to furnish information to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., at as early a date as practicable, as to the electrical equipment at their posts. The several heads under which the lists are to be furnished are given.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., to make the annual inspection of the garrison of that post, and return to St. Paul, Minn. (Dec. 8, D. D.)

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding the Department, accompanied by Major R. E. L. Michie, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General of the Department, will proceed to make an inspection of the troops at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Dec. 17, D. M.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding Dept. of Colorado will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for the purpose of carrying out certain instructions contained in telegram from the Secretary of War, on the subject of location of new building, about to be constructed at that post. (Dec. 11, D. Colo.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

The resignation by Major James T. Kerr, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., of his commission as captain of infantry (17th regiment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General's Department, to the Philippines on the transport Thomas, Dec. 17. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

The resignation by Major John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U. S. A., of his commission as captain of artillery (1st Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. S. Battle, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, will, upon the discontinuance of this Department, Dec. 15, 1900, report to the commanding officer, Post of San Juan, for duty thereat. (Dec. 12, D. P. R.)

Leave for one month, from Dec. 17, is granted Major John A. Hull, Judge Advocate, U. S. V. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

The resignation by Major Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., of his commission as captain of infantry (14th Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Supple will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (Fort McHenry, Dec. 20.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. William Mansie, from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., and Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the War Department, Washington, D. C., from this office, vice Major Charles Bird, Q. M., U. S. A., relieved, and Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, U. S. A., heretofore relieved. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S., U. S. A., will report to Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted A. A. Surg. G. R. Plummer, U. S. A. (Dec. 18, D. Cuba.)

A. Hosp. Steward Legare J. LaMar, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. A. General Hospital, Santiago de Cuba. (Dec. 10, D. S.)

Leave until Jan. 13 is granted A. A. Surg. J. C. Reifsnider, U. S. A. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

A. Hosp. Steward Otto H. Hornung to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines, who will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

A. Hosp. Steward Charles Gomes, from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons are ordered: Joseph C. Reifsnider, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, to West Point, N. Y.; A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

A. Hosp. Steward Alfred W. Wagner, to report to C. O., Army transport Hancock, for permanent duty on that vessel. (Dec. 17, D. Cal.)

A. Hosp. Steward Joseph H. Hickson, from duty on transport Hancock, to General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 17, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Presnell, U. S. A., to duty on transport Thomas, for the Philippine Islands, Dec. 17, for duty. A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Long, U. S. A., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Thorpe and W. L. Whittington, U. S. A., to temporary duty with troops on the transport Logan, to sail to the Philippine Islands about Dec. 15. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward George Graham and A. Hosp. Steward Ralph E. Cross, to temporary duty on the Army transport Logan, to sail for the Philippine Islands about Dec. 15. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. J. Samuel White, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Hunting leave for three days is granted A. A. Surg. J. R. Hicks, (Fort Screven, Dec. 17.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar Gabsch, to report to the medical supply officer of the Army, Washington, D. C., for duty. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Gerry S. Driver, U. S. A., will proceed to No. 420 So. State street, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty as examiner of recruits. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. William A. S. George, U. S. A., will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty at the post of San Juan, Porto Rico. Upon his arrival at that post A. A. Surg. William C. LeCompte, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles Richard, Surgeon, U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Ward Dabney, 1st Inf., are detailed as additional members of the general court-martial convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 5, D. M.)

Acting Hospital Steward Otto H. Hornung will proceed to Fort McPherson for duty. (Fort Columbus, Dec. 23.)

Hospital Steward Harry A. Sill, now on furlough at No. 5 Irving Park, Watertown, Mass., will report on or before expiration of his furlough at the East, Governors Island, New York, for duty. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 20, S. O. 299, Sept. 6, 1900. H. Q. A., vice Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., U. S. A., relieved. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. James Ruby, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is transferred to Fort Harrison, Montana. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. D. Carswell will proceed to Galveston, Tex., for duty. (Sullivan Island, Dec. 22.)

Capt. Orin R. Mitcham, O. D., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., for consultation on official business to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., and return to New York City. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, C. E., to take effect after his arrival in Mobile, Ala. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major John Mills, C. E., U. S. A., and will proceed to Mobile, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 25, H. Q. A.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

## 2D CAVALRY-COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, in charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and superintend the embarkation of recruits on transport Rawlins for Santiago, Cuba, and return to San Antonio. (Dec. 15, D. T.)

## 5TH CAVALRY-COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for seven days is granted Vet. Surg. A. Mitchell. (Fort Meyer, Dec. 20.)

## 7TH CAVALRY-COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Major William S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., now in New York City, will proceed to Cuba and join his regiment. (Dec. 21, D. E.)

During the absence of Major Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, Capt. James E. Erwin, 4th Cav., Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, is placed temporarily in charge of the office of the Inspector General. (Dec. 5, D. M.)

## 8TH CAVALRY-COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Leave for one month is granted Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kans. (Dec. 17, D. M.)

## 10TH CAVALRY-COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

1st Lieut. S. D. Rothenbach, 10th Cav., Engineer Officer, District of Santiago, will proceed to Washington as soon after Jan. 1, 1901, as his duties will permit, as to the construction of the Santiago schoolhouse, and return to Santiago, Cuba. (Dec. 15, D. Cuba.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY-COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Corporals J. E. Foyle, E. E. Essex, H. S. Potter, J. R. Callahan, T. Donovan, J. N. Elliott, W. J. Flynn, C. E. Goodwin, F. J. Pruvot, D. Manning, C. J. Fisher, D. Maskaviczins and C. H. Evans have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. J. L. Humphries, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

The C. O. Key West Barracks will send to Fort McPherson, Ga., the detachment of Battery B, 1st Art., now together with all the battery property. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

## 2D ARTILLERY-COL. W. L. HASKIN.

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 18, D. Cuba.)

Leave for ten days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Dec. 14, D. Cuba.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 18.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., Nov. 12, 1900, is extended five days. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d Art. (Wash. Bks., Dec. 24.)

## 3D ARTILLERY-COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Leave for eleven days is granted Lieut. Guy T. Stone, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 18.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., Aid. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

## 4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Battery D, 4th Art., at Fort McHenry, and Battery E, 4th Art., at Fort Howard, will participate in the Twentieth Century Celebration in the city of Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1900, from two to five p. m. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

Leave until Jan. 7, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Private James MacDonahue, 4th Art., Fort Washington, while crazed by liquor, bayoneted Sergeant Spaad so severely that he will probably die, and wounded two other privates. He was finally overpowered, but on the way to the guardhouse knocked down the two soldiers who had him in charge and made his escape. Spaad's most serious wound is in the stomach, the intestines being perforated. The two privates received only flesh wounds.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art. (Fort Howard, Dec. 25.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 23.)

## 5TH ARTILLERY-COL. J. I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., is detailed Ordnance officer and in charge of post schools. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 21.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlathlin, Jr., 5th Art. (Dec. 22, D. L.)

Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., in addition to his duties as ordnance officer of the District of Porto Rico, is assigned to the command of the artillery battalion stationed at San Juan, P. R. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Lieut. H. B. Douglas and for 3 days to Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 22.)

## 6TH ARTILLERY-COL. T. MCCREA.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Elliott, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 19.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. T. H. McIntyre, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 24.)

## 7TH ARTILLERY-COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for eleven days is granted Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th Art. (S. O. 286, D. E., Dec. 21.)

2d Lieut. C. C. Carson, 7th Art., temporarily at post, is attached to Battery I. (Fort Adams, Dec. 19.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. C. R. Lawson, 7th Art. (Fort Preble, Dec. 22.)

Corp. W. C. Willis, M, 7th Art., has been promoted to corporal.

## 1ST INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Dec. 14, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, 1st Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will report to the C. O., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty with Company L, 1st Inf., and upon the return of Captain Jackson to Jefferson Barracks Lieutenant Beacham will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 14, D. M.)

## 4TH INFANTRY-COL. R. H. HALL.

Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 4th Inf., casually at the Presidio of San Francisco, is designated to accompany a detachment of casuals and assigned recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco, belonging to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands or China, to sail for Manila, P. I., on the transport Logan about Dec. 15. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., from temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for station. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Baldwin in R. O. 111, dated San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite Province, P. I., Nov. 7, 1900, announces the death of Capt. Charles McQuiston, Sept. 15, 1900, from injuries received during a most lamentable attack of temporary insanity at Cavite Viejo. "The derangement," says Col. Baldwin, "came with no warning and was clearly a result of Capt. McQuiston's great mental and physical exertions in the performance of military duty while his physical condition was unable to bear the strain imposed upon him. His admirable work in Cuba during the difficult days of the Spanish war was not limited to gallantry in action, and those who were with him will never forget his constant labor there to secure suitable food and care for the sick while attending to his other exacting duties. He never executed a duty perfunctorily, but always threw his whole

soul into it; and with his weakened physical condition, due to fever, his work here, civil and military, where the field is so vast, brought about a mental overthrow that resulted in the sad tragedy of his death. Another name is on the roll with a record that adds honor to the regiment; every duty faithfully and well performed."

## 8TH INFANTRY-COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 19, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., Fort Yates, N. D. (Dec. 5, D. D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY-COL. C. F. ROBE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. William H. Waldron, 9th Inf., now at Welch, West Virginia, on sick leave of which he availed himself at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH INFANTRY-COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

1st Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is assigned to duty with Co. I, 10th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., and will join this company. (Dec. 8, D. M.)

Sick leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Dec. 10, D. M.)

## 11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., to United States on transport Crook, leaving San Juan Dec. 15. On arrival at Newport News, Va., he will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with his Co., M, 11th Inf. (Dec. 11, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, Commissary, 11th Inf., will proceed to the U. S. on transport Crook, Dec. 15. On arrival at Newport News, Va., he will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Dec. 11, D. P. R.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. S. T. Ansell, 11th Inf. (Wash. Bks., Dec. 20.)

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Dec. 25, 1900, is granted Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. J. P. Robinson, 11th Inf. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 23.)

Capt. W. Weigel, Q. M., 11th Inf., is granted seven days' leave. (S. O. 201, Dec. 23, D. E.)

Capt. R. Alexander, 11th Inf., is detailed first marshal, and Lieut. R. E. Longan assistant first marshal. (Fort Ethan Allen, Dec. 22.)

The leave for seven days granted Captain William Weigel, 11th Inf., is extended three days. (Dec. 23, D. E.)

## 16TH INFANTRY-COL. C. C. HOOD.

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. William F. Spurgin, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

## 13TH INFANTRY-COL. W. H. BISHOP.

2d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf., from sick leave, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with battalion of assigned recruits and casuals to the Philippine Islands Dec. 15 on the transport Logan. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. John A. Perry, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for station and for observation and treatment by the post surgeon. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

## 17TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. SMITH.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 17th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

## 15TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The sick leave granted Major George B. Walker, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

## 22D INFANTRY-COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Major Charles G. Penney, 22d Inf., and Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Dec. 22, D. L.)

## 25TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. BURT.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John Jackson, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

## 37TH INFANTRY-COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 37th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Thomas Dec. 17, for duty. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

## 49TH INFANTRY-COL. W. H. BECK.

The C. O. Co. L, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will increase the enlisted strength of that company at Sanchez Mira to 30 men, sending men for that purpose from Claveria. The C. O. Co. H, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will increase the enlisted strength of the detachment of that company at Linao to 30 men. Pending the receipt of an order of assignment in his case, Capt. David J. Gilmer, 49th Inf. (recently promoted), is attached for duty with Company H, 49th Inf., U. S. V. He will remain on duty at his present station, Sanchez Mira, P. I., 1st Lieut. J. W. Molony, 49th Inf., U. S. V., is detailed to superintend an election for Cabesa of the barrios of Cabulan pueblo of Abulug, P. I., Oct. 27, to serve during the unexpired term of Bernardo Sosa, recently deposed as Cabesa of that barrio. (49th Inf., Oct. 25.)

## 38TH INFANTRY-COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Sick leave to include Feb. 20, 1901, is granted Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, A. Surg., 38th Inf. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, A. Surg., 38th Inf., is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S. to take effect Feb. 20, 1901. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Charles A. Crossley, 38th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for discharge. (Dec. 15, D. Cal.)

## 43D INFANTRY-COL. A. MURRAY.

Capt. Lucius E. Polk, 43d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for admission to the hospital as a patient. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Lucius E. Polk, 43d Inf. (Dec. 17, D. Cal.)

## 46TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The stations of the 46th Inf., U. S. V., on Nov. 1, 1900, were as follows: Hdqrs. band and Cos. D, E, L and M, Slang, Cavite Prov., P. I.; Cos. A, C, H and I, Indan, Cavite Prov., P. I.; Cos. F and K, Dasmariñas, Cavite Prov., P. I.; Cos. B and J, Imus, Cavite Prov., P. I.

Col. W. S. Schuyler, D. S., commanding 1st District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, since Oct. 8, 1900; Lieut. Col. Pratt, commanding the regiment since Oct. 8, 1900; Major S. W. Miller, D. S., as Act. Insp. Gen., 2d Dist., Dept. of Southern Luzon; Major W. T. Johnson, Act. Insp. Gen., 3d Dist., Dept. of Southern Luzon; Major Wm. Brooke, on D. S., with Brig. Gen. Hare; Capt. H. H. Sheen, Adjt., D. S., Act. Adjt. Gen., 1st Dist., Dept. of Southern Luzon, since Oct. 24, 1900; 1st Lieut. W. F. Herringshaw, Act. Reg. Adjt., since Oct. 24, 1900; Capt. J. McClinton, D. S., Internal Revenue Collector, 1st Dist., Dept. of Southern Luzon; Capt. P. B. McKenna, D. S., as Act. Adjt. Gen., 2d Dist., Dept. of Southern Luzon; 1st Lieut. F. T. Austin, D. S., Government Ice Plant, Manila, P. I.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnston, D. S., as Commissary at Cavite, P. I.

PORTO RICO REG'T-LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Wm. E. Almy, Porto Rico Regiment, to take effect about Dec. 15. (Dec. 14, D. P. R.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Com. Sergt. George L. Gilbert, 2d Cav.; 1st class Pvt. Jacob Fridenham, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men, upon their own Army continued on page 421.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

## "LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME."

Prof. E. S. Holden, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, in his article in the October number of the "Cosmopolitan," invites attention to subjects, which, at this time, should be of interest to the general public. There are two schools which are, he tells us, "based upon the methods of nature;" the one at West Point and the other at Annapolis.

After thousands upon thousands of experiences, a child comes to recognize that the forces of nature are not as at first supposed, capricious and unjust—not capricious, whatever else they may be, but uniform, consistent, inexorable and immediate.

Where, if not at the U. S. Military Academy, the Professor inquires, shall we find a system in which the rewards and punishments are the certain and immediate sequence of the act?

Here, at this institution, are appointed annually from every Congressional district in the country, candidates who are entirely representative in character, of good health, and familiar with the ordinary studies of the grammar school; youths between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, who represent every class in society from rich to poor. Side by side stand the lads who have had the most delicate moral nurture, or none at all; who are models of truthfulness, or already contrivers of escape from duty and obligations. Every inequality of society is represented in an entering class of cadets. It is necessary to insist upon this point in order to appreciate the result of four years of training.

In a few days after entrance, external inequalities vanish as if by magic. Duties, privileges, dress, rooms, food, all are alike; no one is permitted to have money, or at least to spend it. In a week every sign of external inequality has disappeared. Personal inequalities, of course, there are, and necessarily must be.

There is absolutely no favoritism by the instructors. The very corner stone of the most effective education is the marking system, the immediate consequence of an academic performance, wherein absolute and complete justice is attained. The marks are posted, and each cadet knows what his performance is worth. Frequent recitations, due to a larger proportion of instructors to students than at any other institute, afford an opportunity to thoroughly test each cadet daily, and no failing can possibly be hidden. The effect on the character of the student is immediate and admirable.

Here there can be no shirking of duty, and every shortcoming in the course of the day is sure to bring its corresponding penalty. There is no moment when the cadet does not fully understand that his performance of duty now will influence his whole official career hereafter. This is fully recognized, and its perfect justice admitted by all. The consequences following actions are certain. Each student is trained in the heathen virtues of fortitude and justice. It is at once his duty and his advantage to be proficient in his academic work.

Now for the system affecting the official character of the cadet—how is his official conduct moulded and tested? Again the marking system; the effect following the cause, certain and immediate. "Late at roll call" carries one demerit; "absent," ten; "slight untidiness in dress," one; "inattention" to duty or at drill, five; and so on.

There are eighteen thousand opportunities during four years, at each one of which the duty of punctuality is emphasized—one demerit each. One hundred demerits in six months insure dismissal. Every one knows this. There is no talking; only simple laws are prescribed, and each one of them is just. The final result is like the result of gravitation—inexorable, just and immediate.

The conditions stimulate official conduct and there is a standard of personal honor kept up among the cadets themselves. A liar or coward is shunned by all his comrades, and a student guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman has his connection with the Army at once cut short.

No organization similar to that of the disbursing officers of the United States Army has such a record, and the bright record of the graduates of that institution, Mr. Holden says, is a direct result of the training at the Military Academy. All grades of shortcomings and evil-doings are followed inexorably and immediately. The graduates of the West Point Academy, after four years of this life, have learned, as does a little child, to walk, not on the brink of yawning abysses, lest they fall under laws as inexorable as that of universal gravitation. The lesson has been learned, and all of those who started on an uneven plane of moral nurture, have been well tutored under a system wherein "the punishment fits the crime."

From what has gone before, it must be inferred that the instinct of fear or self-preservation, call it what we will, is the governing principle of life. The system presented by Professor Holden, and which is enforced at the Military Academy, possesses advantages that none other can supply. The moral obligation entered into, and which transforms the man in a single day or hour, is the oath of office administered, an obligation paramount, immediate and continuous.

A cablegram from London says that at a conference

of the head masters of the great English public schools last week one of the speakers severely arraigned the irrational educational methods the schools were forced to employ in order to pass boys as officers into the service. A military correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette," criticising the Sandhurst and Woolwich methods, declares the British authorities admit that West Point is in advance of anything in England. He describes the democratic and severely competitive system in vogue there, saying: "Education at West Point is serious thoroughness rather than an extension of attainments. Its principle is controlling education, together with the knowledge of how to make use of it. Like all exceptionally good education, it is enormously costly, perhaps the most expensive in the world. But in many ways it is said to be by far the best. An exhaustive comparison of West Point with our own military colleges, as educational mediums, is to the disadvantage of our institutions."

## STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

An officer in the Army on duty at the War Department has recently received from an officer stationed in Manila, P. I., the following letter, dated Nov. 14, 1900, which describes the status of affairs there in a most comprehensive manner. This correspondent says:

"The result of the Presidential election, which was eagerly looked forward to, has been the one topic of interest overshadowing everything else, because it involved not only the future of these islands and their form of government hereafter, but also affected the future of the majority of Americans who are here. While we were too far away from the scene of action to have any knowledge of the varying phases of the campaign the outcome was serenely waited for, the result in the minds of Americans never having been considered doubtful, for it did not seem credible that our people would consent to the anarchy which would follow if the reverse had happened. The unanimity of feeling in this respect is not remarkable when it is remembered that most of us here are connected with the Army in some capacity, and that we are in a better position to gauge the effect of a withdrawal policy than those who so loudly clamored for it at home. I wrote you a year ago giving you my views on the military situation, and though they were largely arrived at from conversation with those who had been here some time, they have been entirely verified as the result of my own observation and experience.

"You thought that I was inclined to be pessimistic, but what I wrote you was conservative, and I can say without fear of successful contradiction the conditions which I found then have not materially changed. Life and property are as unsafe now as they were then and I believe that the casualties among our troops will be found to be greater this year than last. It is impossible for any man to pass outside of Manila three miles without running into a band of ladrones, and though we have scattered any collected show of strength of the insurgents, their efforts are every day very much in evidence. Having stated the situation, you will probably ask what is the remedy; cannot the insurrection be put down with the men and means at our disposal? I say at once, yes, although the pacification of these islands cannot be accomplished at once, no matter what means are used. The trouble now as it has been from the start is that we have temporized too much with people, who are unworthy of any degree of kindness and who simply take advantage of it so far as it suits their own ends and purpose, believing that it is extended not from any conception of right or justice on our part but merely as an exhibition of weakness. The re-election of Mr. McKinley and the removal of the Philippine question from the sphere of partisan politics make it possible for us to now do what we should have done long ago. The amnesty proclamation was all well enough, but was a failure to the extent that it had no effect in terminating this rebellion.

"You will observe that General MacArthur says in his report that the number of Filipinos who availed themselves of it was not commensurate with the generosity and beneficence of its provisions. This is but too true, as we know here that the only persons who have so far taken the oath were those who were already in our hands. The proclamation failed because its provisions were misinterpreted, and if we offer a new one it should be with the proviso that after a certain date, which will be necessary to give it full publicity, any Filipino caught with arms in his hands will be summarily shot. This may seem severe, if not harsh, possibly, even to you, but the wanton acts of violence and crime which are perpetrated daily, the violation of every principle of civilized warfare, the conversion of the so-called Filipino army into a band of marauders and brigands demand the withdrawal of every right due belligerents. This course is not so much demanded from our point of view but from a humane and just conception of our duties to a large proportion of the Filipino people, who are at least neutral and have taken and will take no part in the insurrection. Our soldiers can take care of themselves and we can with our present force whip the insurgents, no matter what their tactics may be or the style of warfare they adopt. The wrong that is done is committed against Filipinos, who are being slain, robbed and terrorized.

"We have so far failed to give the neutral population that protection of life and property which they have a right to expect from us and until we do so we must continue to expect the altruistic attitude of the towns to be extended to the Filipinos operating in the country, to which General MacArthur makes reference in his report. The work of our military commissions

has been mostly directed against violators of the lives and property of Filipinos, and these poor people being unable to defend themselves are tardy in calling upon us to help them for the reason that they fear another visitation should they appeal for protection to us. The election of Mr. Bryan was evidently hoped for by a large section of the Filipinos, though just why I cannot determine. Our processes of reasoning cannot be applied to these people, for in a mental sense they are extremely primitive, their conception of future events being determined by their own inclinations and desires, so that to them everything will occur which they wish to see occur. It was by such process of thinking that they believed that Mr. Bryan's election was a foregone conclusion, and with that result attained they were prepared to ascribe to him every idea which would accord with their own absurd political views, for it is impossible to get any two of them, no matter how intelligent, to agree as to what they really want. You know better than I do that Mr. Bryan, in saying in his speeches that the Filipinos should have their independence, was talking merely for home consumption, although the echo of his remarks must necessarily reach us in further losses of our soldiers, and that as a matter of fact even if he were sincere he could not of himself carry out his policy.

"It is here that the harm was done, for these people, who never saw an American until two years ago, cannot be blamed because of their lack of acquaintance with our political methods to say nothing of their want of knowledge of the limitations of the power of the executive under our form of government. I am much inclined to hope that the insurrection will lose some of its force in the direction of the most influential and intelligent men, though of course nothing can be hoped for in that respect from the greatest majority, because of the result. I send you a copy of a letter which may show you why such a result may be expected, though it would seem that they do not consider that they have reached their last ditch, for they propose to buy the votes of the opposition Senators."

In "Scribner's Magazine" for January Thomas F. Millard institutes a comparison of the armies in China very much to the disadvantage of the American soldier in all respects save fighting. Foreign officers freely criticised his military manners and organization but never his fighting qualities. As to uniform he cut the poorest figure of the lot, but the American private is far away the neatest and cleanest-looking soldier to be seen. "Lack discipline" is the stock comment of foreign officers on American troops. Mr. Millard finds that our men are greatly over-loaded as compared with foreign troops. They are the best fed troops in the world when they get what the government allows them, but in China for lack of adequate transportation "our commissariat broke down to the level of the poorest of the poor." We had no system for furnishing the men with water, they were too heavily weighted, carrying three times the weight of other troops, dropped out from heat prostration and required to rest oftener than the troops of any other nation, holding the column back because they were unable to keep up. It was not inferiority of physique, for they were the strongest men among the allies and were veterans from months of active service in the Philippines and Cuba. The Japanese were the best troops, and they have the great advantage of being contented with a ration on which English, Germans or Americans would starve. "Some day perhaps," says Mr. Millard, "Uncle Sam may awake to appreciation of the necessity of some needed reforms in his Army, and take a leaf out of the Mikado's book. Three days after the allied forces entered Peking over eight hundred Americans, or one-third the total force under General Chaffee, were in the hospital. The percentage of Japanese troops unfit for duty at the same time was less than five. Yet they had done more work during the campaign than had the Americans."

The Navy Department has been officially informed that the following officers of the Marine Corps, examined for promotion at Washington Barracks, have been found qualified: First Lieuts. Harry Lee and Fred. H. Delano, to be captains, and Second Lieuts. L. M. Harding, O. H. Rask, J. S. Turrill and H. C. Reisinger, to be first lieutenants. At the Mare Island Navy Yard 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Mather has been found qualified for advancement to the grade of first lieutenant. There are still many other officers to be examined at these two stations, and as soon as they have completed their examinations their names will be sent to the Navy Department. The names of all of those who have been ordered up for examinations were printed in the Army and Navy Journal of a recent date.

Special orders emanating from the headquarters of the Department of Cuba contain the records of seven court-martial cases of privates on duty in the island, on charges of drunkenness, sleeping on post, assaulting and striking non-commissioned officers, absence from stables and using threatening and abusive language to their superiors in rank. In reporting on two of the cases, General Wood states: "In the opinion of the department commander, a great number of enlisted men are taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the 'five previous convictions within the year' clause to get out of the Service. If this practice is allowed to continue, it will result in a scandal to the Service, and a serious menace to the discipline of the Army."



## TESTIMONY ON THE ARMY BILL.

We make some additional extracts from the testimony taken by the Military Committee of the Senate on the Army bill:

Senator Burrows: "May I ask you right there what proportion of the Army in the Philippines may be regarded as in an invalid condition?"

Secretary Root: "I think the last hospital returns show about eight per cent., and it runs along about that. It is not extraordinarily large."

Senator Burrows: "I simply wanted to know."

Secretary Root: "It is in a healthy condition, but of course there are large numbers all the time who are in the hospital, and I think the wisest course would be, instead of shipping home the well men and leaving those men in the hospital, to bring the invalids back first. The whole of the volunteers go out on the 30th of June of this year. If we can begin now to raise troops to take their places it would be impossible for us to get them to the Philippines and to get them located to take the places of the volunteers should they be withdrawn, inside of five months. I think we did the best rapid work that it was possible for us to do in raising, organizing and equipping and supporting the volunteer regiments in the summer of 1899. I think there are one or two men who are wounded and not fit for active duty who have been put on duty at colleges."

Senator Sewell: "That is all right. It is not much short of a crime to have 110 men, or whatever it is, in charge of one officer."

Secretary Root: "The Army is practically undermanned. A number of our officers—20 per cent—have been withdrawn from their commands, while their commands have been more than doubled in numbers."

Senator Cockrell: "Have you any idea as to the probable number of volunteers that would re-enlist if you should begin recruiting now?"

Secretary Root: "Not a baker's dozen. They want to come home; they want to come home to their friends and their girls, and to be received in their native towns and have a vacation and a rest; and then, after a month or two, they may want to go back. You won't get them now."

Senator Cockrell: "Suppose you should offer them somewhat of an equivalent to what it would cost—or practically the equivalent of what it would cost—to bring them home and return them as an inducement for re-enlistment?"

Secretary Root: "I think very few of them would accept it. As I understand it, the men who were mustered out from the old volunteer force in the Philippines had their travel pay—their allowance given them, did they not, Colonel Carter?"

Colonel Carter: "Yes, sir."

Secretary Root: "That amounted in many cases to over \$500; that was under the old act. We organized two regiments of new volunteers—two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. They were the 11th Cavalry and the 36th and 37th Infantry; that is to say, two infantry regiments of the present volunteers and one cavalry regiment were organized in the Philippines for the purpose of enabling the old volunteers to re-enlist. There did not enough men enlist to make more than a regiment of them; we had to fill them up with recruits from this country. Experiment leaves no doubt

in my mind that it is practicable to make the bulk of the Army necessary to maintain order in the Philippine Islands of natives; but the great trouble we have had has been to restrain them within the limit of civilized warfare. When we started with them we found they burned and they murdered and ravaged in just a barbarous way as the insurgents did, and it is necessary to take them, little by little, and train them and discipline them and get into them the idea of restraint within the limit of the usages of war among civilized people, and we cannot create a force there any faster than the officers available for that purpose can train the men individually and create a sentiment among them which will prevent them from disgracing our civilization."

Senator Burrows: "But ultimately you think substantially the army needed in the Philippines will be made up of the natives?"

Secretary Root: "Undoubtedly; and it will be more useful in many ways than our own people, because they know the roads and the ropes and they can follow banquets to their retreats with reasonable ease, and they know the personnel. They can tell a criminal from a law-abiding citizen because they know them apart. Of course, for a considerable time after an American goes there all Filipinos look alike to him."

"Then, another thing: They would be perfectly satisfied with half the pay that the American soldiers receive, and their allowances and subsistence would be on the same scale, and we would save an enormous amount; we would save the cost of transportation, as well as on pay and allowances."

Senator Sewell: "You would not authorize a large force at any time in the near future?"

Secretary Root: "No, you cannot do it."

Senator Shoup: "They are in the nature of immunes from the diseases of the country?"

Secretary Root: "Undoubtedly so. We have something like 300 posts in the Philippines, and the withdrawal from these posts involves the surrender of the surrounding country and of the friendly inhabitants to the vengeance of the guerrillas who have adopted the principle and, under a system, the practice of murdering every leading man among their own countrymen who is friendly to the Americans. We are under obligations to protect the men who have been friendly to us. We have been organizing a civil government as we have come along; we have been re-establishing the municipal governments in the more civilized parts of the country, and the men who have taken office in those municipal governments are conducting all the ordinary operations of a government are looking to us for protection."

"If we withdraw our troops, we surrender them to the vengeance of the Filipinos who are engaged in this warfare, who are comparatively few in number, but who have the arms and the will to wreak vengeance upon their former friends. It will take at least five months to get new men over to the Philippines if we start the 1st of January. The 1st of June will come by the time we can get them there."

Senator Burrows: "You speak of municipal governments that have been established there. Do you know any so thoroughly established to-day that they would be maintained if the military were withdrawn?"

Secretary Root: "They would be maintained but for a little band of fifty or one hundred Tagalos

would swoop down upon them, kill the president and officers and break them up."

Senator Warren: "As I understand it now, while the plan in the first instance was to follow the enemy and clean them out wherever they were, the plan now is when once a place is taken to hold it?"

Secretary Root: "That has been the plan. I think that plan has been followed as far as it is practicable to carry it, and now they are pursuing them in different parts of the island, scattering them and breaking them up and then returning to their posts."

Senator Warren: "Then for some little time in the future it will require more garrisons rather than a less number as you extend into the enemy's country?"

Secretary Root: "Yes, sir."

General Miles in his testimony made a running comment on the bill suggesting changes here and there. He advised that the bill be amended to provide for transfers below the rank of colonel—"from one arm of the Service to the other, or from staff to the line of the Army, or vice versa, whenever the best interests of the Service may warrant such transfers."

In this connection the following colloquy occurred: Senator Pettus: "I want to ask General Miles a single question, and that is his opinion as to this last power given to the staff officers, restricting the President and the Secretary of War from making appointments, except in the beaten track, to those staff appointments."

General Miles: "I think it is unconstitutional."

Senator Pettus: "Sir?"

General Miles: "I do not think it is advisable."

General Miles took strong ground in favor of giving the 280 Army officers of all grades who served in the Civil War promotion of one grade on retirement. Many of these officers had participated in four or five wars, General Miles said. "No such period ever occurred in the history of this country in the one hundred and twenty-four years of its national life when legislators—Senators and Congressmen—could recognize the service of men who have been through four and five wars. They do the same thing in the Navy, and it seems to me that for the few men for the little time they have to serve before they die and pass away it is but a little thing to do, and the opportunity may never occur again. If it does, I trust the future Congress will be as liberal as I hope you will be, and grant them that same privilege that is given to the officers of the Navy."

"It was in this bill as it passed to the Military Committee of the House, but owing to some amendments they wanted to get in it was left out. They put in amendments as to a whole lot of officers that had been retired before—some of them very deserving men. But if you want to give them additional rank you should pass a separate bill, and should not destroy the good purpose of this by loading it down with amendments in the interest of individuals and thus preventing it from becoming a law now when you have the opportunity. And I plead now for the men who are serving in the Philippine Islands, in Cuba and China, and almost every other part of the world for this like recognition."

Secretary Root: "During the last session I sent down here, by Colonel Carter, a list of the colonels who were about to retire, and he asked you, for me, to give your sanction to their being promoted to brigadier general and retired, and he brought back a memorandum which was dictated by Senator Sewell as being the expression of the conclusions of the committee. It was that the committee at the next session would take the question up and would deal with it itself, and would report some appropriate legislation to do what was fair toward the generals; and, acting on that, we refrained from any further promotions and retirements, and they have been told that, you know. I have stated it. An old general would come in to me, and I have told him that—"

Senator Cockrell: "We thought it was better to call a little halt on it, but I myself am perfectly willing to put those on who were in the War of the Rebellion. I am not willing to take any later war."

Secretary Root: "That is right. We do not ask it for anybody but those old fellows who were through the War of the Rebellion."

Senator Warren: "That is all right, but how about the Navy?"

Senator Cockrell: "We cannot control the Navy."

Secretary Root: "These men who have come in to see me, and their friends have spoken to me—have said the Military Committee of the Senate has made a promise, and at the next session you can rely upon some legislation that will take care of you. So they are expecting it, and it would be a bitter disappointment if you gentlemen do not do something about it. I think you are under a certain obligation to do something on that."

General Miles was more hopeful than the Secretary as to the re-enlistment of men in the Philippines. He thought that they would re-enlist if they were paid the \$300 it will cost the Government to get them home and return others in their place with the amount of pay and allowances for a period covering the time of transit.

As we stated last week the heads of staff corps and departments called attention to the importance of their work and asked for a larger number of officers. The number asked for, in addition to the head, is shown by the following table:

	Cols.	Lt. Cols.	Majs.	Cpts.	Lieuts.
Engineers.....	9	18	30	44	52
Subsistence Dept.	3	6	12	20	—
Medical Dept.....	10	20	30	200	—
Pay Dept.....	2	4	9	55	—
Q. M. Dept.....	3	12	14	72	—
J. A. Dept.....	8	4	6	—	—
Ordnance Dept.....	5	12	16	22	26
Signal Office.....	2	3	4	14	14
Inspector Gen.....	5	7	6	—	—

With reference to these requests for additional officers Senator Warren said: "I want to ask one question, and that is with regard to the Signal Corps. If the statement of the Chief Signal Officer is correct, this bill would cripple him in the number of men. Has that been brought to your attention?"

Secretary Root: "Yes; there is no trouble about having men detailed to do his work."

Senator Warren: "I see the House has provided more liberally than you have done, so far as officers are concerned."

Secretary Root: "The House provided for the men who went there, and the men who did not go there they have left out. As Senator Hawley knows, I was born and brought up around a little college, and my recollection is very vivid of the way in which every professor of the college wanted all the time of the college course for his own department. The Greek professor wanted to have the day occupied in studying Greek; the professor of mathematics thought that all the time ought to be occupied in studying mathematics, and the president of the college had to equalize them and cut them all down and keep them all in their places. The best men, the men who are really interested in their business, all have that spirit, and it is an evidence of the zeal and fidelity to duty of these gentlemen that they all come here and want more."

The Secretary called attention to the fact that in the

Ordnance Department there is one major for every two captains, and in the line only one major for every five captains.

Senator Harris: "The ratio of promotion in the Ordnance Department is 16 1-2 to the ratio of promotion in the infantry and cavalry; 34 above the rank of captain."

Secretary Root: "That is, under the original provision?"

Senator Harris: "Yes. In the Quartermaster's Department the ratio of promotion above the rank of captain is 13 1-2, substantially the same; Paymaster's Department, the same; Corps of Engineers, 17; Ordnance Department, 16 1-2; Signal Corps, 22; Medical Department, 30; cavalry and infantry, 34; Artillery Corps, 33. That gives you the proportions."

Senator Warren: "That would look as though the Medical Department is behind."

Senator Harris: "It is away behind."

In his testimony the Surgeon General called attention to the fact that the Medical Department is most strongly discriminated against, a medical officer to obtain a colonelcy having to pass through three times as many files as an officer of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments, through more than twice as many files as an officer of the engineers or ordnance, more than one and one-half as many files as an officer of the Signal Corps.

When Senator Hawley reported the bill from the Military Committee of the Senate Dec. 20 Mr. Gallinger said:

"Mr. President, I intended to call attention to the parliamentary status of the bill, which I think is very unusual. The Senate passed a bill and sent it to the House. The House amended it and returned it to the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that Committee reports it back with amendments. Now, if that goes to the Calendar and is passed by the Senate and goes to the House, will it be competent to send it again to the Committee on Military Affairs and report it back here in a different form? If so, there is no end to the matter. It seems to me that the bill is in a bad parliamentary state at the present time and that we are going to get into trouble if we treat an amended Senate bill in this way. I may be wrong about it. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] shakes his head."

Mr. Cockrell: "There is no trouble in the world about it. As soon as the Senate passes the bill it will ask for a conference with the House of Representatives."

Mr. Hawley: "Yes."

Mr. Cockrell: "And the House will either agree or disagree to the request for a conference."

Mr. Gallinger: "That, of course, makes a different parliamentary situation."

Mr. Cockrell: "As the Senator puts it, it was getting into a peculiar condition; but when the Committee asks for a conference, that will end it."

Mr. Hawley: "If the Senate will be kind enough to pass the bill, I shall be very glad to ask for a committee of conference to-day."

The President pro tempore: "The bill will go to the Calendar."

## MR. CRAMP ON SHIPPING.

Charles H. Cramp, President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, testifying before the United States Industrial Commission in Philadelphia, gave a review of the shipping industry of this country and its present condition. He favored the passage of the Hanna Subsidy bill, saying that now was the opportunity for the United States to take hold and compete for the trade which Great Britain had lost through the war with the Boers. Mr. Cramp said that he was sure that the great steamship companies of Europe are sending enormous sums of money here to defeat the Subsidy bill. Other opposition to this bill, he said, was being fostered by the transcontinental railroad companies. It is his opinion that the American merchant marine cannot be rehabilitated without subsidies.

Mr. Cramp condemned the competitive method of awarding contracts for boats by merchant shippers. "There is," he said, "no foolish competition in Great Britain. The men who can build boats are known and they have their price; if he does not pay the price he does not get the boat. That plan will be followed by our company in the future. We will not bid for boats when the contract is to be awarded to the lowest bidder. There is no use competing with a bicycle maker or any other man who thinks he can build a boat."

"How about Government contracts?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"Oh, that's different," replied Mr. Cramp. "The yards in the world that are equipped to build a first-class battleship can be counted on the fingers of my hand. Small yards have learned that to build a Government boat is an expensive operation and one experience is usually enough for them."

"It is now America's chance," he said, "to build up a merchant marine and commerce of the seas. Of course England will always have to be considered in maritime affairs, but America is just beginning to realize its opportunity. In a short time both England and Germany will have to come to the United States for their raw material to build ships, and in that sense America will then be a controlling factor in the shipping of the world."

A statement has recently been made that there was a possibility of the first class at the Naval Academy graduating earlier than June, 1901. It has been ascertained, upon inquiry at the Navy Department, that the feasibility of such action has never, up to the present, even been considered. Of course there is a "possibility," but it is so remote that it is not worth serious discussion at present. That the Navy is sadly in need of officers is an admitted fact, but neither the Department nor the authorities at the Academy look with favor upon graduating classes at Annapolis ahead of their time, except under pressure of extreme necessity.

Despatches from St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 21, report that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in a speech to the members of the Merchants' Exchange made this statement: "And now the Stars and Stripes float over Matanzas, over El Caney, over Morro, over Havana, and I'll tell you on the quiet that the flag is going to stay there." After his speech General Lee was approached by a reporter, but so qualified his statement as to relieve of it any significance relative to the Administration's intention in regard to the future of Cuba, but several journalistic sensationalists jumped at the remark and gave it much prominence.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.  
 ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.  
 BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Almirante Bay. Address Colon, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.  
 KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Key West. Address Pensacola, Fla. The following is the winter cruise of the flagship and Massachusetts: Leave Hampton Roads Dec. 21; arrive Pensacola, Jan. 1, leave Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 30, leave Feb. 9; arrive Galveston Feb. 11, leave Feb. 18; arrive Pensacola Feb. 20, leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21, leave March 28; arrive Culebra March 30, leave April 25; arrive Hampton Roads May 6.  
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Key West. Address Pensacola, Fla.  
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At San Juan. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y.  
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Puerto Padre, Cuba. Address Puerto Padre, Cuba.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.  
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commander in Chief.  
 ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 9. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
 FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Left San Diego Dec. 12 for Magdalena Bay. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 26; arrive Acapulco Dec. 30, leave Jan. 3; arrive Acapulco Jan. 6, leave Jan. 8; arrive Libertad Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14; arrive San Diego Jan. 24. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Itinerary as follows: Leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 26; arrive Acapulco Dec. 30, leave Jan. 3; arrive Acapulco Jan. 6, leave Jan. 8; arrive Libertad Jan. 8, leave Jan. 10; arrive Panama Jan. 14, leave Jan. 19; arrive Callao Jan. 25, leave Jan. 27; arrive Valparaiso Feb. 4, leave Feb. 11; arrive Callao Feb. 16, leave Feb. 21; arrive Acapulco March 2, leave March 7; arrive San Diego March 13.  
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.  
 WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.  
 Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Senior Squadron Commander.  
 The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan: Monadnock, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, Oregon, Castine, Nashville, Helena, Brooklyn, Zafiro.  
 All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Olongapo, P. I.  
 ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Hong Kong.  
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conrad H. Arnold. At Manila.  
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
 CASTINE, Comdr. Charles T. Bowman. At Iloilo, P. I.  
 Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.  
 CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cebu, P. I.  
 CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Cavite.  
 Comdr. F. J. Drake ordered to command.  
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Iloilo.  
 GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.  
 GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. Left Sydney for Manila Dec. 19. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore ordered to command.  
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.  
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Samar.  
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Zamboanga.  
 KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Left Port Said Dec. 27 for Aden en route to Manila. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
 MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.  
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Zamboanga P. I.  
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.  
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I.  
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. At Chefoo. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Woosung. Address Yokohama, Japan. Capt. F. W. Dickins ordered to command.  
 PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Cebu. To leave on a cruise Dec. 20 and return to Manila, as per cable to Army and Navy Journal.  
 PRINCETON, Lieut. Simon Cook in temporary command. At Cavite.  
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Colombo. En route to Asiatic Station. Itinerary: Leave Colombo Jan. 7; arrive Singapore Jan. 18, leave Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 28. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Colombo. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I. Arrive Colombo Dec. 30, leave Jan. 2; arrive Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manila Jan. 20.  
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
 ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Olongapo, P. I.  
 The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following vessels co-operating with the Army in the places named: Yorktown, at Samar, Northern Luzon; Castine, at Paragua, Panay Island; Bennington, Concord and Isla de Cuba in Samar and Northern Mindanao; Isla de Luzon and Callao, in Southern Mindanao.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At New York. Address there.

DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York.  
 ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At New York.  
 FOOTE, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Boston. Address there.  
 GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.  
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.  
 MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.  
 PORTER, Lieut. Samuel M. Strite. At New York.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
 WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Navy Yard, New York.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.  
 AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.  
 DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.  
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.  
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.  
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.  
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Havre. Address care Navy Department. Will sail for the United States about Jan. 5.  
 SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Hong Kong. Hold mail.  
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glise. At Washington. Address Washington, D. C.  
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Niipe Bay on the N. E. coast of Cuba to complete surveys. Address Gibara, Cuba.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Lahaina, H. I., Dec. 12, leave Dec. 20; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Hampton Roads Dec. 24 for Trinidad. Ordered to Cavite via Trinidad and Cape of Good Hope. Address Capt. Town, Trinidad.  
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.  
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Gibraltar. Will cruise to Mediterranean ports and return via Madeira and West Indies, arriving at New York in April, 1901. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Norfolk, Va. Will go to Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1901. Address Newport, R. I.  
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At La Guayra. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Port of Spain, Trinidad. Address Kingston, St. Vincent. On cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Port of Spain Jan. 15; arrive Kingstown Jan. 20, leave Jan. 27; arrive Port Castries Jan. 28, leave Feb. 10; arrive Basse Terre Feb. 17, leave Mar. 1; arrive Fredericksburg Mar. 3, leave Mar. 13; arrive San Juan Mar. 18, leave April 12; arrive Kingston April 19, leave May 12; arrive Key West May 19, leave May 24; arrive Charleston May 30, leave June 6; arrive Hampton Roads June 12.  
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. En route to Barbadoes. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 20, leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 10, leave Feb. 24; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 27, leave March 4; arrive San Juan March 5, leave March 23; arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 28; arrive Hampton Roads June 25. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.  
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
 TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Algiers. Itinerary: Leave Dec. 27; arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 5; arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 23th street, New York City. Address there.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Assigned to service on Asiatic Station.  
 FROLIC, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At York, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 UNCLAS, Chief Btjn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.  
 WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there. To proceed to Asiatic Station.

## IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

BRUTUS, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Malta. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square London, England.  
 SCINDIA (name to be changed to Ajax), Comdr. James M. Miller. At Colombo. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 (Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER, At Hong Kong. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 HANNIBAL, At San Juan.  
 JUSTIN, At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
 LEONIDAS, At Washington, D. C.  
 NERO, At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.  
 POMPEY, At Colombo. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
 SATURN, At Chefoo, China, Dec. 20. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.  
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## G. O. 13, DEC. 5, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes correspondence relative to the good conduct and general efficiency of Franz Anton Itrich, Chief Carpenter's Mate, U. S. N., serving on board the U. S. S. Petrel Aug. 11, 1898, in that rating. Itrich was a member of the whaleboat's crew who burned the Spanish vessels inside of the harbor of Cavite on the afternoon of May 1, 1898, the day of the general action. The success attending this operation was largely due to his coolness and intelligence, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Navy Department by Comdr. E. P. Wood, of the Petrel.  
 The Navy Department commends the courage and gallantry of Carp. F. A. Itrich and has awarded him a medal of honor and the gratuity of one hundred dollars.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 21.—Comdr. L. C. Logan, detached Washington Yard and to special duty connection construction of coal depots, Bureau of Equipment.  
 Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, detached Monongahela and to Constellation.  
 Asst. Surg. C. R. Burr, order 19th revoked; resume duties on Monongahela.  
 Pay Insp. I. G. Hobbs, additional duty at Torpedo Station, Newport, Dec. 31, as pay officer and general storekeeper.  
 Pay Insp. S. R. Colburn, detached Torpedo Station, Newport, Dec. 31 and leave granted three months abroad.  
 Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, order to Mare Island Hospital revoked; continue on treatment at Puget Sound Naval Station.

DEC. 22.—No orders.

DEC. 23.—Sunday.

DEC. 24.—Capt. C. S. Sperry, to duty as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, Dec. 28.  
 Lieut. A. B. Hoff, detached Massachusetts; proceed home and sick leave granted for one month.  
 Ensign I. T. Cooper (retired), to duty on Saratoga, Dec. 28.  
 Ensign E. E. Hayden (retired), to duty in Office of Naval Intelligence, Dec. 28.

DEC. 25.—Christmas.

DEC. 26.—Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, to duty on Essex, Jan. 9, 1901.  
 Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, order 20th modified; detached Essex, Jan. 9, to home and wait orders.  
 Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, order detaching Naval Academy and to Essex revoked.  
 Lieut. C. A. E. King, died on board the Solace, Dec. 25.

Med. Insp. W. H. Jones (retired), died at Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 13.  
 Paym. Clk. E. F. Delaney, appointment on nomination of Pay Insp. S. R. Calhoun revoked. (Torpedo Station).  
 Paym. Clk. W. B. Atwell, resignation accepted. (Cavite Station).  
 Capt. W. T. Burwell, commissioned captain from Nov. 29, 1900.

Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, commissioned commander from Nov. 29, 1900.  
 Med. Dir. G. P. Bradley, commissioned medical director from May 31, 1900.  
 Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimmons, commissioned medical director from Nov. 19, 1900.  
 Surg. G. H. Barber, commissioned surgeon from June 7, 1900.

A. Surg. S. S. Rodman, appointed from Dec. 14, 1900.  
 A. Surg. J. M. Brister, appointed from Dec. 14, 1900.  
 Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, commissioned chief gunner from Oct. 23, 1900.  
 Changes of officers, Asiatic Station, for cable, Dec. 27, 1900:

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. W. Holman, detached Albany and to Yokohama Hospital.  
 Lieut. B. K. Morris, detached Helena and to Solace.  
 Act. Btjn. O. Diegman, detached Brutus and to Culgoa; additional duty Cavite Station.  
 Act. Carp. O. C. Jones, detached Albany and to Culgoa; additional duty Cavite Station.

Chief Carp. W. A. Barry, detached Cavite Station and to Albany.  
 Chief Sailmaker G. VanMater, detached Culgoa and to Cavite Station.

Capt. T. H. Lowe, U. S. M. C., detached Guam and to Marine regiment, Cavite.  
 1st Lieut. B. Elliot, U. S. M. C., detached Guam and to Marine regiment, Cavite.  
 1st Lieut. J. McE. Huey, U. S. M. C., detached Guam and to Marine regiment, Cavite.

Capt. C. S. Hatch, U. S. M. C., detached New Orleans and to Marine regiment, Cavite.  
 Capt. R. C. Berkley, U. S. M. C., detached Oregon and to Marine regiment, Cavite.

DEC. 27.—Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, detached Academy; to home and wait orders.  
 Lieut. R. W. Henderson, detached Essex; to home and sick leave one month.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 29, 1900.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieut. Harry Lee, to be a captain in the U. S. M. C. from the 23d of July, 1900.  
 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Delano, to be a captain in the U. S. M. C. from the 23d of July, 1900.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Chief Engineer E. P. Webber, 1st Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, and 3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., registered at the Department recently.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 19.—Capt. H. W. Carpenter ordered to close the recruiting office of the Marine Corps in Chicago, Ill., and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C.

DEC. 20.—1st Lieuts. H. G. McConnell and L. B. Purcell ordered to appear before the Examining Board in session at the Marine Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion.  
 Capt. J. H. Russell granted leave of absence for three days from the 23d inst.

DEC. 21.—H. H. Kipp appointed second lieutenant and ordered to procure uniform.  
 1st Lieuts. L. M. Harding, H. C. Reisinger, J. S. Turill have been found qualified for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, to which rank they were conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.  
 W. D. A. Junkin appointed second lieutenant and ordered to procure uniform.

Capt. C. S. Radford granted leave of absence for one day.  
 DEC. 22.—H. H. Scott, Corporal John W. McClasky and Gunnery Sergeant Fred. A. Ramsey appointed second lieutenants and ordered to procure uniforms.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell granted leave for three days from the 23d inst.



DEC. 24.—H. A. Herbert, Jr., appointed second lieutenant and ordered to procure uniform.  
1st Lieut. O. H. Rank has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, to which rank he was conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.  
Capt. J. E. Myers authorized to delay reporting at his home until Jan. 30, 1901.

DEC. 26.—1st Lieut. G. H. Mather has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, to which rank he was conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES.

Vacancies for cadets at the U. S. Naval Academy, from Records compiled Nov. 12, 1900.

	Existing Vacan- cies	Vacancies After June 30, 1901.
Alabama	5th, 6th and 9th.	6th
Arkansas	1st, 2d and 3d.	6th
Arizona	At Large	4th
California		1st
Connecticut		3d
Florida		2d
Georgia	4th and 9th.	1st
Idaho	At large.	2d
Illinois	13th and 21st.	2d
Indiana	5th	2d, 7th and 8th.
Iowa	8th	4th and 10th.
Kansas	3d and at large.	2d, 5th and 6th.
Kentucky	2d, 4th and 10th.	
Louisiana	5th	1st and 3d.
Maine	3d	1st
Maryland		6th
Massachusetts		2d
Michigan		2d, 5d, 4th and 12th.
Minnesota		1st, 5th and 7th.
Mississippi	3d	6th and 7th.
Missouri	2d, 8th and 9th.	4th
Nebraska		1st
New Jersey		2d, 5th and 6th.
New York	2d, 6th and 15th.	1st, 8th, 10th, 17th, 19th, 21st and 23d.
North Carolina		4th, 6th and 8th.
Ohio	4th and 9th.	1st, 14th and 16th.
Pennsylvania	At large.	1st, 2d, 10th, 17th.
Rhode Island	2d	1st
South Carolina	2d	4th, 6th.
South Dakota		At large.
Tennessee	1st and 5th.	2d, 4th, 8th.
Texas	5th and 10th.	6th and 11th.
Vermont		2d
Virginia		6th, 7th, 10th.
Washington		At large.
West Virginia	1st	
Wisconsin	10th	4th, 5th.

There will be one vacancy "at large" on June 30, 1901.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The "Barren Island" course for standardization of the screws of southern built torpedo boats, over which the Stockton recently made a successful trial, is regarded as one of the best in the country. It has deep water, varying from twenty fathoms to over thirty fathoms, which is a prime requisite, and the flow of the tidal current directly in line with the axis of the measured mile course is a point seldom obtainable in other parts of the coast. The proximity of the course to Annapolis, about forty-two knots, brings it within easy reach for any kind of weather. The measured mile was carefully laid out by the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, and varies from absolute accuracy by less than two inches.

Secretary Long's suggestion as to the policy of naming certain classes of ships for States, towns, etc., is worthy of serious consideration by Congress, and in the same connection the taste of naming vessels of less than two hundred tons displacement for such heroes as Farragut, Lawrence and Decatur is open to vigorous patriotic criticism. The past nomenclature existing in the U. S. Navy in the matter of ships has been very much mixed, and any definite and sensible plan will meet with the hearty approval of service men and civilians alike.

The establishment of a coaling station at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, will give the United States the best harbor, it is said, on the Pacific coast. It is a natural and the only available coaling station for vessels going to Nome and to the Orient from Seattle. A natural sand spit has formed, making a perfect breakwater. The depth of water is sufficient to float the largest vessel. The capacity of the harbor is so extensive that the navies of the earth might safely be sheltered therein. Instructions have been sent to the United States Register and Receiver and Surveyor General at Sitka, Alaska, directing "that all lands at Dutch Harbor are reserved until further notice."

Among the busy naval stations must now be counted the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. The large amount of new work now going on in the various shops at this yard is quite surprising when it is remembered how dead everything has been for the past years. The quality of the work turned out at this station compares favorably with similar work from any of other yards on the coast, and it is generally understood that Secretary Long has a soft spot in his official heart for this yard, the only one in his native State. Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N., is in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Secretary Long has expressed himself as in favor of completing the existing Navy Yards, in all their details, before attempting to lay out plans for new stations or to entertain proposals for the acquisition of new and untried locations. This, however, is not understood as affecting the necessity for rehabilitating the naval station at Subig Bay, or inaugurating a station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Both of these points are receiving the official attention of the various Bureau officials with the understanding that the real requirements of the two stations shall first be determined by a proper commission of experts.

The Key West Naval Station is of growing importance and as that station includes the coaling depot at Dry Tortugas the responsibility it bears can be readily seen. The coaling station at Tortugas has not yet been completed, but work will be prosecuted this winter with all dispatch so as to be prepared for any contingencies the future may have in store for the country.

The November issue of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers is just issued, and, as usual, contains a varied and interesting table of contents. The leading paper is a well written description of "The Contract Trial of the United States Seagoing Battleship Alabama," by Lieut. Harry Hall, U. S. N. A test of Babcock and Wilcox boiler for the Cincinnati comes next, followed by a valuable paper on "Coal Consumption, Tests of the Steamship John W. Gates," by Lieut. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N. Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, U. S. N., continues his valuable paper on the corrosion of boiler tubes in the U. S. Navy. This paper presents some new facts and considerable data,

but does not throw much light upon the cause for the rapid deterioration of tubes on some ships while others are comparatively free from this operation. "Inertia Stress of Elastic Gears" is a highly scientific paper, but too abstruse for general application. Lieut. J. K. Robinson, U. S. N., contributes a full description of the speed trials of the battleship Wisconsin on the California coast last fall. An interesting account of the full speed trials of the Russian cruiser Varang concludes the number, and this paper contains much valuable information, but it lacks the signature required to give it authority.

The government work at the Fore River Engine Works, Weymouth, Mass., is progressing favorably, and it is believed that the first of the destroyers under construction at that point will be ready for her steam trials before the winter is over. Lieut. Gustave Kaemmerling, U. S. N., is the inspector at Fore River, and he is naturally much interested in the proposed new work bid on by this firm.

With the advent of higher pressures of steam for employment in the torpedo-boats and destroyers, the necessity for artificial draft has become paramount, and in the matter of grate bars a complete revolution has been effected. In place of the heavy and clumsy cast-iron bars of the recent past, all of the later vessels are supplied with wrought steel grate bars, this material having been found to possess greater heat-resisting properties than the best of cast-iron. A large part of these steel grate bars are manufactured by the old and well-known Tredegar Works, of Richmond, Va., and so far the product of these works has been of excellent quality and has given satisfaction wherever used.

The American Ship Windlass Company, of Providence, R. I., have delivered this year for the lakes, and are now building, 54 machines. With one or two exceptions, every craft now building on the lakes will be supplied with Providence machines.

A correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says: "The editorial published in your paper yesterday upon the coal outcroppings about seventeen miles along Chigik Bay, Alaska, referred to the recent discovery of coal in Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, and the one of several years ago on the island of Disco, Greenland. The latter was discovered and worked by an officer of the United States Navy, and of those who went to the Arctic in 1873 in connection with the Polaris search expedition, and an associate with Commander De Long and Lieut. Charles W. Chipp upon their first polar cruise. It is possible that the Disco coal may never become of marked commercial value, but it has already proved of great benefit to exploring expeditions, sealers and the Eskimoes. The report on the Disco coal to the Navy Department was made by Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, who had associated with him Ensign Keeler and a half dozen sailors from the United States cruiser Junia, the relief ship sent north to search for the Polaris party, and it is incorporated in the Report of the Navy for 1873."

The Pan-American Steamship Company, a new corporation, capital \$5,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., on Dec. 22. It proposes to operate steamship lines between all ports of the world. Of the capital \$2,000,000 is preferred 6 per cent. cumulative stock. The incorporators are: Henry W. O. Edye, Herbert Barber, Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, C. A. Jones and George B. Hopkins.

Rear Admiral Remy on Dec. 21 cabled the Navy Department that the U. S. S. Albany, which had run ashore at Cavite, had been floated without injury.

The U. S. S. Wisconsin is to be placed in commission on Feb. 15, and under present orders is to be attached to the Pacific squadron.

An agreement has been reached by representatives of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments under which it has been determined to urge Congress to include in the Naval Appropriation bill a provision for \$100,000, to be expended by the Navy in making surveys. The agreement is signed by Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Brigadier General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., and O. H. Tittman, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station has been making a personal investigation of the situation in Subig Bay with especial reference to the establishment of a Government dock yard and machine shops at that point, and his report will be awaited with considerable interest by the Navy Department, as upon its conclusions will largely depend the action of the Department upon the proposition to recommend that Congress appropriate money for the work required.

The recent bad weather has interfered with the departure of the small fleet under command of Commander Rohrer for the Asiatic Station. This fleet is now rendezvousing at Hampton Roads.

The duties of the Board of Inspection and Survey during the next few months bid fair to be pretty strenuous. The rapid completion of the large number of torpedo boats and destroyers will compel a renewed activity on the part of this board. Soon the Bailey, the Shubrick and one or two more of these little craft will be ready for their official trials, and before spring opens the most of these vessels will no doubt be afloat.

The regular telegram to the Department that the "Monterey (or the Monadnock, as the case may be) has gone to Hong Kong for docking and cleaning the bottom" is now in evidence, and it is understood that these two vessels have practically doubled their expenses since their arrival on the Asiatic Station in docking; their efficiency, even on these terms, is far from being what the Department desires. These two ships can be sheathed, and probably will be at no distant day, in which case their efficiency can be maintained indefinitely either at home or on foreign service.

The decision of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to continue the experiments in oil fuel consumption on the Talbot will no longer be hailed with pleasure by those officers of the Navy whose experience with the various systems proposed for the use of oil as fuel has given a distaste for the whole idea, and it is not probable that any further experimentation will be carried on for the present. The Talbot will be prepared with coal-burning furnaces and will be commissioned for sea service at once.

The long drawn out negotiations with the Spanish Government for the acquisition of the steel dry dock at Havana bid fair to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion before many months by the action of the Navy Department in appointing a board to survey on that fine piece of property. This board will visit Havana some time early in January, and after a thorough examination of the dock will report to the Secretary of the Navy their idea of its value, together with the amount necessary to be expended in order to put it in condition for use. The retention of the dock in the harbor of Havana will ensure to it a maximum value to the Navy, but, on the other hand, if the island passes

from beneath the United States flag the dock must "follow the flag."

According to reports received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair the loss of plans in the recent fire at the Norfolk Navy Yard was not as complete as was at first feared. It appears that nearly all of the detail drawings for the battleship Texas, the cruiser Raleigh and the monitor Amphitrite have been rescued from the debris of the fire, and with a little labor can be made as good as new. The total number of drawings and blue prints recovered from the ruins will be not far from three thousand. The work of replacing the destroyed drawings will be commenced at once, and will be completed within six months, the system of filing complete sets of these drawings at the Navy Department having been followed ever since the advent of the present Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Beginning with Jan. 1 the various mechanics employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., will receive increased compensation, the increases varying from ten cents to twenty-four cents per day. This increase will embrace all mechanics of the first class employed in the construction department.

Secretary Long, on the 26th of December, received from Chicago a large and very beautiful wreath of natural flowers, to which was attached a small card, on which was written: "Will you kindly send this wreath to Arlington and put it over the grave of the Maine dead?" The wreath was made of white immortelles, in which the name "Harry" is worked in blue immortelles, the whole being tied with red, white and blue ribbons. The only clue to the sender is a small card with the words "Harry Shillington's Mother." It is believed at the Navy Department that "Harry" is undoubtedly one of the unidentified dead of the Maine.

It has been officially announced at the Navy Department that Comdr. John J. Hunker and Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan have qualified for promotion to the next higher grade in the Navy.

The officials of the Navy Department are considering a plan for recruiting for the Navy from the farms and country towns in the interior of the country. While it is true that recruiting for the Navy is now carried on outside of the large cities, it has not yet reached the interior sections remote from large centers.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing that the repairs to the gunboat Bennington be made in the Philippine Islands, instead of, as has been the plan, her returning to this country for that purpose. The Bennington, on account of her light draught, has been found to be one of the most serviceable of the craft now on the Asiatic Station.

The disposition of the bids on the three sheathed battle ships for the Navy is to be further considered by the Board on Construction. The Secretary of the Navy is at present in Boston looking after some private affairs, but it is believed that immediately after his return to Washington, some time next week, the Board will be in a position to make some definite recommendation in regard to the awardment of the contracts. This is the only part of the big naval contract now pending.

The Hartford, which was ordered to watch American interests in Venezuela and co-operate with our Minister in their protection, has been reported to the Navy Department as having left Curacao for La Guayra. It is announced at the Department that she will visit Trinidad and Barbadoes after her departure from La Guayra. It is proposed that the cruiser Buffalo be detailed for station at La Guayra to take the place of the Hartford, in which event the latter vessel will be ordered to continue her cruise. The Buffalo is on her way to Manila.

A contract was signed by the Turkish government in Constantinople on Dec. 26 for the construction of a cruiser to be built by Cramps of Philadelphia, Pa. It is understood that the payment for it will cover the settlement of the claims of American missionaries, who will be dealt with directly and not through the government.

Special Order 5, Navy Department, Dec. 27, directs officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in Washington, D. C., to assemble in special full-dress uniforms, at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11.30 a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1901, whence they will proceed to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

#### LAUNCH OF THE MACDONOUGH.

An attempt was made on Dec. 22 to launch the torpedo-boat destroyer Macdonough from the yard of the Fore River Engine Company, East Braintree, Mass. The attempt was a failure, despite the help of a tug to assist in pulling her off the ways. This failure, it is said, resulted from the fact that the cool weather had hardened the grease on the ways. The Macdonough simply stuck. She did not refuse to budge, though, for the combined efforts of a tug, hydraulic ram and the strong arms of scores of men at the yard eventually forced the craft some fifteen feet in the proper direction. A little more of the same kind of endeavor would doubtless have resulted in the necessary momentum for the plunge, but the tide was getting so low as to make it dangerous to the vessel in case she should be launched, so the attempt was abandoned for the day.

At the second attempt to launch, on Dec. 24, the vessel went overboard successfully, and was christened by Mrs. Lucy Shaler Macdonough Reade, the lineal descendant of the commodore for whom the flyer is named. When Mrs. Reade broke the bottle of champagne these stood near her: President Watson, of the Fore River Company; Mrs. Watson, H. P. Elwell, of the Company, and Lieutenants Nutting and Kaemmerling, U. S. N.

The Macdonough, with the Lawrence, was authorized by Congressional act of March 4, 1898, and her construction for the sum of \$281,000 was awarded to the Fore River Engine Company on Aug. 23, 1898. She is 242 feet 3 inches in length, 123 feet 3 inches extreme beam, and has a draft of 6 feet 2 1-8 inches on a displacement of 400 tons. She is fitted with twin screw vertical inverted triple-expansion engines and water-tube boilers, estimated to give a speed of 30 knots on 8,400 indicated horse power. Her normal coal supply is 34 tons, and total bunker capacity 115 tons. The torpedo equipment consists of two long 18-inch Whitehead torpedo guns, one aft of the after conning tower and one amidships. The battery consists of two 14-pounder rapid fire guns and five 6-pounder rapid fire guns. The complement consists of 4 officers and 60 men, for whom there are provided three 20-foot whale-boats and one 18-foot folding boat, located in chocks and on davits along the side of the vessel. The captain, ward-room, officers and petty officers are located forward, the crew aft. She is fitted as far as space will permit with the latest improvements in warship construction and outfit, including a flash search-light located near the forward conning tower. Her keel was laid on April 21, 1890.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 25, 1900.

During the cadets' holidays at the Naval Academy extended privileges will be granted to all cadets, except those under restriction, to visit Annapolis and officers' quarters within the Academy limits, as follows: Dec. 24, from 4 to 9:30 p. m.; Dec. 25, from 8 a. m. until evening roll-call; Dec. 31, from 4 to 9:30 p. m.; Jan. 1, from 8 a. m. until evening roll-call. Visits may be made to officers' quarters within the Academy limits on Dec. 26, 27 and 28 from 4 p. m. until evening roll-call, and cadet officers may visit Annapolis during these periods. Cadets under restriction were granted privileges on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1 only, from 8 a. m. until evening roll-call.

Promenade concerts in the armory are authorized from 4 p. m. until 6 p. m. on Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 31. A special hop in the armory was authorized from 8 until 11 p. m. on Dec. 24, and the usual hop privileges were granted. Mrs. John Hood, assisted by Cadet P. M. O'Reilly, received at the Christmas Eve hop.

Dr. Thomas O. Walton, dentist, was found dead Friday morning in his office, of heart failure. Mrs. Walton was absent from the city, being in Philadelphia to spend the Christmas holidays. Dr. Walton, who was about 66 years old, held for 39 years the post of dentist in the Naval Academy, under appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. N. He was a man of large means, and was most kind, friendly and affable to all, and was very much esteemed and popular with people of every class. He was personally acquainted with most of the officers of the Navy.

The Naval Academy has reached the halcyon period of the academic year. Rigid outdoor exercises are over for the winter; all practice is ended for the season save the indoor training of the fencing team; the "plebes" have been well broken into naval harness; every cadet is "boneing" his best to meet the trying ordeal of the semi-annual examination next month, while discipline is at its highest state of perfection. The daily reports show a splendid condition of order; demerits now meted out are only for the very mild offenses of having a book out of place, bed rumpled at inspection, and the like.

The boathouse begins to show decided progress. The girders of the roof of the armory are nearly all in place. The foundation wall of the power-house, fronting on the Severn and several hundred feet from the shore, is now being laid. The Fourth Class is being instructed every afternoon in the gymnasium by Assistant M. Stroh.

The practice of standing attention to colors at the Naval Academy, as they go up in the morning and come down in the evening, now extends to every person in the grounds who hears. Heretofore only those in sight stood at attention.

Mr. John Jarvis, the veteran postmaster at the Naval Academy, has been loaded down this week with Christmas gifts for officers' families and naval cadets, sent from home. Two colored men with a large clothesbasket assisted the Academy postmaster in the distribution of these presents.

The ships at the Naval Academy, including the frigate Santee, the officers' quarters and the armory have been trimmed with Christmas greens. The work was done by the sailors.

Mr. Samuel Jickling, secretary of the Naval Academy, has been elected Worshipful Master of the Annapolis Lodge of Masons.

Pay Inspector Joel P. Loomis, commissary and cadets' storekeeper at the Naval Academy, is critically ill at his residence in the Academy, on Blake Row. He was reported dead last week. Mr. Loomis is one of the most popular officers in the Navy and many inquiries have been made concerning his condition.

An early graduation of the First Class men is urged to fill the complement of younger officers needed in the ships afloat. The Naval Academy authorities do not favor the idea.

It is stated that the funds voted for the new Marine Barracks, which are greatly needed at the Naval Academy, are not sufficient to erect suitable buildings.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1900.

Christmas leave was granted to about ninety cadets this year. As usual, the leaves were graded according to demerit list, varying from one to three days.

Services were held at the cadet chapel at 9 o'clock on Christmas morning. On Saturday evening a small cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall. The annual meeting of the West Point Army Mess was held on Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Morrow's on Tuesday; the Reading Club at Mrs. Kemp's on Thursday afternoon. The subject of the paper read at the latter meeting was "The Religion of China."

The Christmas exercises of the post school for officers' children were held on Friday afternoon. Among those participating were: Master Chester P. Mills, Miss Gladys Edgerton, Master Morris Thompson, Master Edmund and Miss Louise Larned, Master Munroe Banister, Miss Frances Barnum, Master Jack Thompson, Master Joseph Treat, Miss Julia Fieheger and Master Herbert Hein.

The children's section will give a musical for the benefit of Army widows and orphans on Thursday afternoon of the present week.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Dec. 20, 1900.

Twenty-five days from Manila and seven from Nagsaki, the transport Hancock arrived on the afternoon of Dec. 10. Besides the cabin passengers the Hancock brought 369 sick and discharged soldiers, prisoners and civilians. The cabin passengers arriving were: From Manila—Major F. P. Reynolds, Major Philip G. Wales, Mrs. Wales and two children; Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Capt. Devereux Shields, Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Lieut. John W. Barnes, Lieut. R. C. Davis, Lieut. John M. Campbell, Mrs. Case and child, Mrs. Grandy and child, Mrs. Cromwell and child, Mrs. O'Shea and child, Miss Lucy Holcomb, Mrs. E. B. Gose, Mrs. Craig and child, Mrs. Arwig and three children, Mrs. Erickson, Mrs. Dorey and child, Mrs. Hilsley, Mrs. A. G. Reed, Miss C. Zeller, Miss L. C. Annan, Miss S. Wilson.

From Nagsaki—Mrs. F. S. Dewey, Arthur Macondray, Mrs. Arthur Macondray, Mrs. A. Hatcheck, E. J. Mumby, Mrs. C. J. Bayer.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the general hospital

will be cheered by a Christmas tree, and an effort will be made by kind-hearted women to give the occasion a touch of homelike cheerfulness. Ice cream will be served, making the party complete.

At 12:15 o'clock, Dec. 15, the transport Logan sailed for Manila, carrying 3,500 tons of Army stores, \$1,300,000 in cash, and the following cabin passengers: A. A. Surg. W. L. Whittington, A. A. Surg. James R. Stockard, A. A. Surg. Francis McCallum, Mrs. Heizmann and two daughters, Mrs. Chitty and her sister, Miss Burlington, Mrs. George A. Skinner and two children, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Albert R. Dillingham.

A large crowd filled the golf links on the afternoon of Dec. 15 to witness the Round Robin tournament. Among the players was Captain Rumbaugh, of the 3d Art., who is a member of the San Francisco Golf Club, and one of its most enthusiastic players.

The Jolly Blue Social Club gave a dance in the post hall at Alcatraz Island on Dec. 19. Almost every man on the island is a member of the club and no pains were spared to make the dance a success.

With the Stars and Stripes proudly floating at her mast the transport Thomas sailed for Manila Dec. 17. Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, Dept. of the Philippines; Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, Col. Isaac S. Catlin (retired), Mrs. I. S. Catlin, A. A. Surg. James F. Pressnell, Miss H. L. Draper and nurse, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell and child, Mrs. W. S. Sinclair, Mrs. W. M. Crofton, Miss Edith V. Bash, Mrs. Pressnell and child, Mrs. S. C. Samuels and child, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. A. C. Girard, Mrs. George B. Eardman, Mrs. H. Harting and child, Mrs. Charles Graves, Mrs. Ralph Stogsdale and Mrs. E. C. Berry were the cabin passengers.

Major John J. O'Connell, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting friends in the city. Capt. F. W. Dickens, of the Navy, after spending some days in the city, sailed on the Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 14 for the Orient.

General Shafter, Mrs. McKittick and Miss Shafter were among the guests at a dinner given on Dec. 15 by Mrs. E. S. Howard in the red room of the Colonial.

The home of Lieut. and Mrs. Morris K. Barroll, of Angel Island, has been brightened by the advent of a little son who was born Dec. 1. Dr. Purviance and family have arrived in the garrison and are cosily settled in quarters No. 104.

The following officers registered at Army Headquarters during the past two weeks: Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Lieut. Arthur Lee Cabanne, Lieut. Hamond J. Parker, Lieut. John W. Barnes, Capt. H. J. Hunt, Lieut. R. C. Davis, Capt. J. Shields, A. A. Surg. J. C. Reifsnnyder, Capt. F. S. Dewey, A. A. Surg. A. W. Morse, Lieut. John Campbell, Lieut. Col. E. A. Garlington, A. A. Surg. J. S. White, Lieut. A. R. Dillingham, Major E. W. Halford, Col. J. A. Smith, Lieut. F. R. Lang, A. A. Surg. Edgar J. Farrow.

Capt. Berry and family have taken quarters at Angel Island.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 20, 1900.

Five soldiers of Bat. O, 1st Art., which was stationed at Fort Crockett near Galveston, Tex., during the terrible flood of September last have been recommended for medals of honor and certificates of merit because of their heroic efforts to save the lives of their comrades on that ill-fated night. The names are at present withheld, but will be given publicity if the recommendations are favorably acted upon.

Acting Hospital Steward John Haines, lately appointed, has applied for retirement, having served in the Regular Army for the past thirty years.

The board of officers convened by S. O. No. 154 at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on Dec. 16, 1900, to investigate the death of the late Private Charles A. Rosen, of Bat. K, 1st Art., who was accidentally killed by a comrade on Nov. 29 while on a hunting expedition, found after a careful examination of all the witnesses that Private Rosen's death was due to a wholly accidental shot fired by Corporal Maurice Grammen, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., while reloading his rifle.

After the Spanish-American war the Department of the Gulf was dissolved and Texas again assumed its place as an independent military department. It is now rumored in military circles that plans are under consideration to again combine the Gulf States in one department with headquarters at a more central point. San Antonio has been the headquarters of the Dept. of Texas since 1870 with the exception of the months during the war with Spain.

General McKibbin recently spent a few days in Austin on public business. It is said that one of the new regiments to be organized to take the place of the returning volunteers will be located at Fort Sam Houston where it is being drummed into shape.

J. S. K.

## COLUMBIA BARRACKS, CUBA.

From the Havana press we learn that among the most pleasant features of Army life are the delightful hops given at the different Army stations. The post at Columbia Barracks has a very pretty pavilion for dancing. It is situated in the centre of the barracks, built under the instructions of General Baldwin, who is never happier than when he sees the young people enjoying themselves. On Dec. 15 a dance took place that proved a most delightful affair. The 7th Cavalry furnished a program of fourteen dances. On this occasion among the ladies who charmed the occasion were Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Sickle, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. and Miss Goodale, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Miss Grimes, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Vestal, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Wood, the Misses Mueller and Mrs. James. Quite a number of new faces are seen among the ladies, but as they are as charming as their predecessors their presence is appreciated.

## ENGINEERS AS NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 24, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: I wish to correct a mistake of Thomas Jones in his letter dated Baltimore, Nov. 19, and published in your issue of the 8th instant, in which he says several naval constructors have graduated engineers. No naval constructors have graduated engineers, but several engineers have become constructors. The next chief constructor graduated a cadet engineer, and went to sea as such. He will, no doubt, become the head of the Consolidated Bureau, for he is fully able to make the plans and calculations of ships complete himself.

JAMES H. PERKINS.

(Naval Constructors Bowles, Taylor, Stahl, Baxter, Capps, Bankson and Tawresy all entered the Service as cadet engineers.—Editor.)

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A. R.—The Army regulation on the subject of the national flag on Memorial Day is as follows: On Memorial Day, May 30, at all Army posts and stations the national flag will be displayed at half staff from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band or field music will play a dirge, "Departed Days," or some appropriate air. At the conclusion of this memorial service at noon the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and will remain there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag will be saluted by playing one or more of the national airs. In this way fitting testimonial of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion will be appropriately rendered.

A. asks: In posting a relief of the guard when the corporal commands "Post," what positions are taken by the old sentinel and new sentinel in relation to the old corporal. Ans.—The old sentinel falls in rear of the guard. The new sentinel walks his post. The old corporal maintains his position on the right of the leading file until the old sentinel is relieved. (3) Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 138, says: When the guard falls in the field music takes position two paces to its right, Manual of Guard Duty says (Par. 178), three paces to its right. Which is correct? Ans.—The Guard Manual is the latest authority.

W. E. B. asks: "What studies must a soldier pass in to become a post quartermaster sergeant, and what percent must he average to pass? Can a person serving in his fourth year apply for examination or must he have his full four years in the service?" Answer.—There is no specified percentage. The board inquires into the applicant's character, service, physical condition, length and character of service in detail, age, mental and moral characteristics, education, handwriting, knowledge of papers in Quartermaster's Department, knowledge of regulations and orders, knowledge of the Army, its regiments and corps, geographical stations of regiments, situations of military posts, etc., and generally a knowledge of whatsoever in the estimation of the board shall indicate special fitness for the position. He must have served four years before appointment, but he could apply a reasonable time previous to his computation of four years, as examination might not be ordered at once.

COL. C.—Italy has a larger number of vessels in its Navy, counting all classes, than the United States, but the latter has the more powerful Navy of the two. The United States, not counting the vessels contracted for and building, has some 245 in the service, including tugs, receiving ships and all classes of vessels, and Italy has

G. W. M.—The U. S. S. Hartford was at La Guayra Dec. 18. It is uncertain at present just when she will be at New York. Possibly the latter part of January, 1901, or early in February.

K. R. H.—For information as to the return home of Volunteers see Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 22, page 404, and watch future numbers for additional information.

J. F. H.—Lieut. Col. F. G. Smith, 6th U. S. Art., is on duty at Washington, D. C.

F. A. H.—The office of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War is at 41 Cortlandt street, New York City. The name of the Registrar is T. C. Zerega, late lieutenant U. S. N.

W. E. R. asks which is the largest monitor, the Puritan or Nevada. Answer.—The Puritan.

A. S.—You stand "well" on the list for appointment. You were beaten out, however, in the last two examinations, but are still on the list and will be appointed in your turn.

84TH NEW YORK.—Mrs. Della Russell, of 223 Sumack street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, desires the address of some man who was a member of Co. K, 84th New York Volunteer Infantry, that knew one Corporal Thomas Russell, that served during the war in 1864. The 84th New York was organized at Brooklyn, N. Y., from May to June, 1861, for three years, and after it was mustered out the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 5th New York Volunteers. The 84th New York was also known as the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn.

A. B. C.—Apply to Secretary of Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for the Registers you desire, and you may get them. Apply some time in February next.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—The Volunteers now in service are to be mustered out by June 30, 1901; the amendment by Senator Hay relating to appointment of medical officers provides for new appointments. Make application to the Secretary of War.

J. L. R.—There is no such term as "voluntary officers" in Army bill. "Volunteer officers" is probably what you refer to. It is uncertain yet as to whether ex-officers of Spanish War are now in service will be eligible for appointment under the bill or not.

B. R. L.—Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., U. S. A., is still in the Philippines with his regiment. Address, Manila, P. I.

VETERAN asks to what brigade, division and Army did the 10th Michigan Cavalry belong, and who commanded the Army. Answer.—Before this question can be answered it is necessary that the time be specified. The regiment in question belonged to several brigades and corps during the four years of its service.

SARA.—You stand fairly high and will be appointed in turn. Your exact number cannot be given as it is against the rules.

H. F. K.—No transport from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., stopped at Guam during October.

T. J. B. asks: In Battery Dismounted, the text states the position of the captain to be, in column of subdivisions, on the flank of the column, same side as the guide. The plate, page 92, shows column of sections formed by the command sections, "right turn," with the captain on the left. After the command, "Sections, right turn," is given, the instructor gives the order, "Guide right." Does this not contradict the plate? Or does the guidon mark the guide, making the guide in column of subdivisions always on the left when marching right in front of a battery? Answer.—When a battery is formed into a column of sections the guide may be designated by the captain, either right or left, but when the "right" is in front the guide is habitually left. The plate on page 92, Drill Regulations for Light Artillery, is correct, and shows the position of captain and lieutenants when column of sections is formed from at halt or when it is marching with "guide left."

READER asks: What constitutes "a stand of arms"? Answer.—A complete set for one soldier, as a rifle and bayonet, cartridge box and belt; frequently the rifle and bayonet alone.

## A BILL FOR THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. R. 12461.—Mr. Hay: To define the duties of the Medical Department of the Army. That the duties of the Medical Department shall be as follows: First: The direction of measures for the prevention of the ingress of disease among the troops of the Army and of sanitary faults in location and construction of posts and camps. Second: The medical and surgical care of diseased and injured officers and soldiers; the physical examination of all officers and soldiers entering or leaving the Army. Third: The care and accountability for all transportation pertaining to the movement of men and supplies of the Medical Department and the sick and injured of the Army. Fourth: The preparation and preservation of the records of transactions taking place under the three preceding paragraphs. Fifth: It shall be the duty of the senior medical officer of the corps, division or brigade in which an unusual outbreak of disease shall have arisen to at once take steps to investigate and determine the reasons therefor. Should this investigation show any carelessness or inattention to duty, either upon the part of the medical officer or of the officer in command at the infected point, he shall at once make report to the general officer in command of the facts, whose duty it shall then become to bring the offending officer or officers before a court-martial for such punishment as, upon conviction, the court may deem proper and the reviewing authority concur in. Sixth: The Medical Department shall also perform such other duties as the President or the Secretary of War may deem for the best interest of the Army.



## WANTED—A SONG FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Lieutenant Commander Cresap's verses are poetic, and his endeavor to provide a song for the graduates of the Naval Academy is a laudable one; but he misses the real need, which is a Naval Academy song for graduates and under-graduates alike and which shall be wholly distinctive in both words and music. So far as the words go, there are plenty of us to write them, but the air is another matter, and for that we look to the musical talent which in the past has presided at the chapel organ or sung in the choir.

If there is anything we do not want it is an Academy song set to some hackneyed college tune, and especially not, as Lieutenant Commander Cresap suggests, to "Off the Blue Canaries," which is not only mushy and lack-a-daisical, but is also disagreeably suggestive of some land-lubber's agonized qualms lest the failure of his tobacco supply should precipitate the attack of seasickness which, by the persistent smoking of cigars "over the quarter rail," he has hitherto managed to stave off. What sort of stuff is that for sailor-men, whether present or past, to sing? Out on it! Better a thousand times adopt the air of "The High Barbaree" or "Three Times 'Round Went Our Gallant Ships," if we cannot invent anything new.

We want something with a snap and a go to it, with a rollicking chorus somewhere suggestive of salt water and web feet; something with a roll and a swing rhythm about it, and something, as one briny marine remarked the other day, "which puts you in mind of nothing but jumping into it, up to the smoke-stacks." The Naval Academy has never failed yet to produce people who can do things when occasion demands. Where is its musician who will translate these needs into melody?

PARK BENJAMIN.

## FROM THE ISLAND OF PANAY.

Maasin, P. I., Oct. 17, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We are in the interior of the Island of Panay; have fifty men mounted and part of the company is also garrisoning Cabatuan. Both towns are very nice and have only been fired into twice since we came here, May 15. The rainy season has not been so severe as a year ago, and matters are much improved. Rombon is one of the finest little towns outside of Manila, and has its own water-works and aqueduct, something Iloilo does not possess.

Our former battlefield at Pana is all planted with sugar-cane, and the trenches which were occupied by the insurgents are all filled in, and in fact everything appears as peaceful as a country village in the States, but we know we are still in the enemy's country. Only a short time ago Lieut. Wagner, 26th Vol. Inf., was killed at Pana, and all wagon-trains are guarded. We are somewhat isolated at this place, but it is delightfully cool. The natives have a band here of fifteen pieces, and play Yankee Doodle, Georgia Camp Meeting, and many other popular airs much better than more pretentious bands I have heard in the States. The band leads all funeral and marriage processions to and from the church.

R.

## THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New England Society of New York held its ninety-second annual festival in New York City on Dec. 22, when more than 400 descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers sat down to a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who were present were: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Barker, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. Daniel F. Appleton, Senator Chauncey Depew, Stewart L. Woodford and ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

General Miles in speaking for the Army said that he could not help recalling what had been achieved in the past two years. "Our gallant Navy," he went on, "aided by the Army, has changed for all time the map of the world. Together they have liberated twelve millions of people from the oppression of one nation, and have erased completely the power of that nation in one part of the world. In addition they captured an Army and placed our flag over these millions of people."

"That work was nobly done by the Army and Navy, and a trust that the lawgivers, executives and legislators will have the wisdom, justice and patriotism to carry out the work the Army and Navy have placed in their hands. It is a great problem that has been brought about by the achievement of Army and Navy and one of much moment. In it hangs the weal or the woe of our nation, as well as the destiny, influence and welfare of the entire human race."

Rear Admiral Barker, in speaking for "The Navy," said that Senator Beveridge's warning that we must be honest in the Philippines struck him forcibly and that he would as soon hang a man for being dishonest there as he would for committing a murder here.

"Harper's Weekly" says that General Kitchener is a man who, apparently, has no soft side to his nature. On one occasion an officer who had successfully accomplished a dangerous mission returned to headquarters early in the morning. Without waiting to wash or change his uniform, travel-stained and with a week's growth of beard on his face, he reported to the commander in chief. Kitchener listened in silence until he had finished, and then his only comment was, "The officers of my command do not wear beards." Despite this, no officer anxious to distinguish himself hesitates for a moment when offered an opportunity to serve with Kitchener. They know that he does things, and they admire him for his ability. It is told of him that one day during his Omdurman campaign a drunken Egyptian soldier was arrested and locked up. There were other Egyptians, soldiers and civilians, in the prison, and they talked of many things, to which the soldier listened. He was released later on an order from Kitchener. Some days later Kitchener astonished his chief intelligence officer by imparting certain information. How he obtained it no one knew, but long afterwards it came out that Kitchener was the drunken soldier, and had had himself arrested to find out what the natives talked about among themselves.

A boy in the British Naval School who was rather slow on his legs was met on the jetty by the Captain on a bicycle, who hailed him and commenced a conversation. The boy kept up, and the Captain quickened his pace considerably, the boy keeping up quite a sprinting rate. Suddenly the bicycle pulled up. "Well, my boy, I think you can run very well, so mind you keep up that pace when called."

## THE BOOZ INQUIRY.

In the Booz inquiry at West Point on Dec 21 the complete story came out of the now historic fight in which Cadet Booz took part. Cadet Frank Keller, who was the opponent of Boos in the fight, took the stand. He is trimly built, of medium size and weight. His testimony was given in the form of a running narrative, as he was desired to do by General Brooke.

"We were weighed. I weighed 150 pounds and Boos 152. He was a trifle taller than I was and had a longer reach. Were about the same build, however. When I saw Boos I thought he looked like a formidable opponent. One of my seconds said to me: 'You have got a tough looking customer to face. You will have to look out for yourself.' In the first round Mr. Boos showed a little fight. He struck at me several times and hit me on the shoulders. After this I had hard work to get near him. He raised his arm in this way (here the witness put up his left arm as though shielding his face and head) and turned his back toward me, dodging about the ring. I warned him that if he did not turn around and face me I would strike him in the back. I then did strike him several times on the muscle under the right arm and on the shoulders.

"In the second round I hit him on the right eye. He soon went to his corner and lay down. He then gave up the fight. I went to him and told him I hoped he had no hard feelings against me, that it was a class affair, and that I had no personal feelings against him. I held out my hand to him, and he took it and sort of smiled and said he understood all that. I struck him on the right eye and then on the stomach. The blow was not a knockout one. It did not knock him down."

By General Clous—"Did you hit him any blows in the region of the heart?" A.—"I did not, sir."

To, General Brooke: "We have the committee decide who shall go out to meet a man when the person with whom he has had a difference is of unequal size and weight."

"Do you consider that a high tone of honor; honor to turn over a personal quarrel to a third person?"

"I do."

"Do you think it would be so in private life?"

"No, sir; I do not."

Cadet Ralph N. Hayden of New York, who was one of the seconds of Keller at the fight, testified that he saw only one blow of any consequence that hit Boos. That was the blow over the eye. He ran around the ring and kept out of reach. In the second round Boos lay down and cried. After the fight he called Boos into his tent and told him that after the exhibition he had just made of himself he should think he would want to go to his tent and stay where nobody could see him. All the signs of the fight Boos bore were that his back and shoulders were red and that there was a small cut over his eye.

Cadet Lewis Brown of Rhode Island, with Cadet Barnes as a second to Cadet Keller, said that for fear of being caught three sentinels were posted at the fight. He describes the lack of spirit shown by Boos in the fight. The hardest blow was the one that landed above the eye of Boos.

"What authority had you to interfere with a sentry?"

"I had none."

"Was it not a breach of discipline for you to speak to him in any way while he was on guard?"

"Yes, sir."

"When he paid no attention to it you considered it a personal affront?"

"No, sir."

"So an upper classman is privileged to violate regulations?"

"No, sir."

"And in the event of a sentinel on post thinking it none of the business of the upper classman to speak to him you call him out to fight," remarked General Brooke.

"Do you think you had any business to interfere with a man on guard?" continued the General.

"Officially, no, sir," replied the witness.

"Then you are admitting a breach?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the sentinel's paying no attention to you is a 'casus belli' is it?"

"Yes, sir," replied Cadet Bettison.

General Brooke's voice had been taking a sterner and sterner tone as he pressed home these questions and when Cadet Bettison made the last reply the General said severely:

"Then, sir, you had no right to put the sentry in that attitude."

All the other cadets who were present at the fight were called in turn and gave practically the same version of the encounter.

Cadet William B. Bettison of Kentucky, the centre rush of the cadet football team, was the upper classman who had the original trouble with Boos out of which grew the fight. He testified: "Boos was not neat in appearance. He was what we call a 'sloppy' looking man. On that occasion I spoke to him when he was not walking his post properly. He was going over only about a third of it. It was the east post on the southern side of the camp. He did not go behind the company tents at all. I said to him: 'Mr. Boos, why don't you walk your post properly?' I spoke to him three or four times. I then called the corporal of the guard, who made him walk his post as he should. It is a rule that when an upper classman tells a new cadet to do his duty the new cadet does it. If he does not it means that he will fight."

Cadet Prentice, who seemed to make a particularly favorable impression on all who heard him, related his experience with Cadet Boos, to whom, it appeared, he had acted in the capacity of a sympathetic friend in the season of the unfortunate Boos's adversity. It was Prentice who was the corporal of the guard who was summoned on the night of Boos's alleged refusal to walk his post properly. The testimony of Prentice was especially interesting as it brought out for the first time in the inquiry that Boos was physically weak and complained of heart disease. Among other things Prentice said: "On the first day we were in camp I was struck with his lack of strength, in proportion to his size. He came and asked to lie down in my tent once and said he was afraid he had heart disease. He was molested less, on account of his complaints of illness, than other students. On the night I was called as corporal of the guard to make him walk the post I found him leaning against the Y. M. C. A. tent, six feet or more from his post. I cautioned him and told him he was committing a very grave offense under the articles of war in leaving his post. He was stubborn, however, and I left him alone. I went to him the next day and read to him from the Articles of War that the penalty of a sentry who abandoned his post was death, or such other punishment as a court-martial might inflict. He

seemed quite scared and I let the matter drop. After the fight I asked him if he had had a square deal and he said he had."

"On one occasion I went into his tent and found him with a small book lying between the leaves of an open Bible. He had the small book spread open between the leaves of the Bible so that he could read it and seem to be reading the Bible. It was the rule that a cadet who was reading his Bible should not be molested or disturbed. I did not find out what the book was. I spoke to him about it, telling him he should not try to deceive upper classmen that way. I overlooked it myself because of his ill health. That night he was reported for having a dirty gun and it was because he had been reading when he should have been attending to his duties. I made allowance for him on account of his health. I knew if it got around it would be very bad for him."

Cadet Frank L. Dean of Texas, with his matter-of-fact way of looking at things and describing them, his frank, good-natured tone of voice and his pleasant southern accent, afforded the amusement of the day, according to the New York "Sun's" report. There were a great many ladies in the room, as well as a number of officers connected with the post, and as Dean told his story the laughter at times was general, extending even to the officers of the court.

"Yes, I hazed Boos for a time," testified Mr. Dean. "I felt sorry for him. Nobody paid any attention to him, so I hazed him so he wouldn't feel so bad. If I was hazing anybody else, I always included him in the party. Nobody else would haze him. If I told other fourth class men to 'brace,' I said to Boos, 'You brace, too.' I hazed him this way for a good while after he was let alone. But it didn't do him any good. He didn't seem to appreciate it, so I quit. I heard about one or two statements that he had made that were not—well, they were not so. I think I dropped him, then, too; gave him up. What was the use? He hadn't appreciated it when he was hazed, anyway. Boos was less maltreated than any of his classmates."

Q.—How do you try the pluck of a cadet? A.—Why, call him out, sir, and have a fight.

Q.—Don't you think it requires a good deal of pluck to go into camp as a fourth class man and go through? A.—Yes, sir, if you keep your temper.

Q.—Suppose you lose your temper? A.—Fight, sir.

Q.—Did you keep your temper? A.—No, sir; lost it.

Q.—Did you have a fight? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you win? A.—No, sir; got licked.

Q.—What is the object of hazing? A.—Well, there you are in camp; you can't get out; you've got nothing to do. You have got to have something to do. So you haze. It's amusing.

Lieut. Frank W. Coe, instructor in mathematics, testified that Boos demonstrated in three weeks' study of algebra that he could never pass an examination. Boos's marks were below 50 per cent. He also testified that Boos impressed him as being very dull, in fact, not full-witted.

The pepper sauce figured conspicuously in the session of Dec. 22. Major John M. Banister, Surgeon, was recalled and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of tropical pepper sauce, such as is used in the cadets' mess hall.

In reply to General Clous, the witness said: "I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not directly or indirectly have caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way be the cause of the death of Cadet Boos two years after his partaking of it."

Cadet John S. Poole of Michigan testified that upper class men require fourth class men to do special work about their tents, cleaning guns, making up beds, etc. He had heard of four fights, since last encampment, between upper class and fourth class men. Two were won by upper class men, one by the fourth class men and one was a draw.

Cadet Emory J. Pike of Iowa was put through the questioning:

Q.—In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing, was any difference made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes? A.—Well sir, there would be no distinction except the rich man's son was conceited.

Q.—Why do you haze fourth class men? A.—Fourth class men are new and green, and they are hazed to make them conform to the rules, to obey their superiors, and make men out of them.

Q.—If the son of a General or the son of a President of the United States came here, would he be hazed? A.—Yes, he would if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow.

Q.—You evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footing, that none are better than the others? A.—That's the idea.

Q.—Would you use brutality in making a conceited man realize this? A.—I could not call it brutal.

Q.—I mean that you would inflict injury, or would you use force? A.—Oh, no.

When Cadet C. F. Cox of Virginia testified that the conceit in a fourth class man was taken out of him by hazing, General Brooke asked him some questions:

Q.—How long does the conceit last? A.—About twenty minutes.

Q.—Then it is exorcised? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Does it ever return? A.—Not while he is a fourth class man, sir.

General Brooke questioned the witness at length on the cadet "code" of honor, and the witness said:

"Our code requires a man not to do anything ungentlemanly. Sometimes a class has caused a man to resign for making false statements or doing something in violation of this code."

Other cadets to take the stand during the day were Clarence O. Sherrill of North Carolina, Guy E. Carleton of Michigan, Robert M. Beck, Jr., of Rhode Island, William M. Cooley of Michigan, and Richard Furnival of New York.

The court adjourned on Dec. 22 over Christmas, resuming its session on Dec. 28. When the holiday recess was taken, all of the second class and about half of the first had been examined. On resuming its work twelve cadets, all of the first class, were examined on the 26th. The plan then was to finish with the first class and take up the third and fourth classes. In sessions of last week Cadet Breth was occasionally mentioned in the testimony, but the only point developed was that Breth was an inveterate tobacco chewer, and that he was peculiarly afflicted with twitches of the arms and legs which suggested that he suffered from a nervous malady.

Cadet Tidball was asked if he had ever seen Breth hazed. He replied that he had not, but he had seen him just after he had been hazed.

By General Clous—What are the names of the upper classmen who were in the tent with Cadet Breth when you found him thus? A.—They were the upper classmen who had been troubling him. One of them was Cadet, now Lieutenant, Mumma.

Q.—Is there any one in the Academy now who was there then? A.—Yes, sir; Cadet Sterling.

Rather unusual was the evidence of Cadet George



M. Russel of New Hampshire, who said that when he entered the Academy in 1897 he heard a rumor of brutal hazing in which the victim was taken from his bed at night and bound and gagged. His name was J. J. Fleming, who was a classmate of Russel, and who left the Academy in January, 1898. Witness thought he was now in New York.

One or two witnesses had raised some rather nice questions as to where so-called legitimate harmless hazing ended and brutal hazing began, and as Cadet Russel was the first to speak flatly of brutality of hazing the court carefully noted the name of Mr. Fleming, as it had that of Cadet Sterling. Cadet Edward Canfield said that the reply of Booz to the upper classman who corrected him on post was "Go to hell."

Q.—Did you ever know a cadet told to stop exercising because he was reaching the point of exhaustion? A.—I don't remember, sir, ever to have heard a cadet told to stop for that reason.

Q.—Is hazing done in secret? A.—Not secret from the other cadets, sir. It is sometimes done in tents. Hazing and the ridiculous pranks are not done in secret.

Q.—Is the sentiment of the corps of cadets to keep back anything from this court—to agree upon a limit at which full answers shall be given? A.—The sentiment is exactly the reverse, sir; the sentiment of the corps is to have everything fully brought out, sir.

Q.—Did you ever know of a case of a false statement being reported to the authorities? A.—Yes, sir. I reported such a case myself.

Cadet E. M. Shinkle of Ohio added some enlivening contributions to the lore of hazing. He said ridiculous things are not included in the class agreement, to stop hazing, nor is "bracing" so included. One of the most ridiculous in the list, Cadet Shinkle described as the "Sammy race." The Sammy race is where two new cadets are blindfolded, forced to sit down on the ground with a large bowl of molasses between them. Then they are required to feed each other with spoons. The result is that both cadets are picturesquely smeared with molasses. The Sammy races are held in the catacombs—the spaces between the tents.

Q.—Suppose a cadet refuses to do the ridiculous things he is ordered to do? A.—Then he would either whip or get whipped.

Q.—And then what? A.—That would be the end of the case.

Q.—What rules govern these combats? A.—The Marquis of Queensbury rules, sir.

Q.—Suppose a cadet refuses to fight? A.—Then it would go pretty hard with him, sir. I never knew a case where a cadet refused to fight.

Cadet Kerr T. Riggs of Kentucky testified that he had sat at the same table with Booz and never heard him complain of his throat, his appetite always appearing good. Cadet Capley Enos of New Hampshire was a sentinel at the fight and described it as others had. Cadet Prince A. Oliver of Pennsylvania said Breth had told him that he had had a severe surgical operation before entering the Academy and came near dying. Many cadets had testified to leaving Booz "severely alone" and this point was elucidated by the interrogatories put to Cadet Oliver which gave a new expressiveness to the testimony of the breezy Cadet Dean, quoted above. Cadet Oliver was asked if new cadets preferred being hazed to being left severely alone. This was the answer: "Yes, sir, it is decidedly true. It may seem a paradox, sir, to say that you haze a cadet because you feel sorry for him; yet it is a statement in which there is more truth than poetry. To be left severely alone is a worse punishment than any mere bodily or physical punishment that could be inflicted. I don't think that a cadet who was left severely alone could stand it very long. I think he would be forced to resign from the Academy."

Q.—For what are cadets ostracised in the way you have mentioned? A.—For not having in them the makings of a gentleman.

Q.—How about telling lies? A.—That would settle him. Lying and cowardice are about the only things for which a cadet is ostracised—let severely alone.

The chief interest in the examination of Dec. 27 centered in the testimony of Horace C. Booz, a civil engineer, of Buffalo, N. Y., brother of the deceased cadet. He spoke of the letters his brother had written him from West Point, in which he said tabasco sauce had been forced down his throat. All these letters he had destroyed. Though he had seen Oscar after he had left the Academy the latter had not said anything about hazing. Mr. Booz denied that his brother was untruthful or cowardly, and said that in his preliminary studies he showed he was not dull, as Lieutenant Coe had described him. He said Oscar had kept back the names of the hazers from a false sense of honor. The witness showed a scrap of a letter in which Oscar said he wished to return home, as his heart had troubled him as a result of blows received in the fight. Colonel Mills asked several questions designed to explain why the other part of the letter had been destroyed.

P. O. Phillips, of East Cleveland, O., who had a son in the Academy, and who, the father of Booz alleged, had told him (Booz) that he had visited the Academy to protect his son, testified that nothing of the kind was true. He had met Mr. and Mrs. Booz and their son at the Highland Falls Hotel and none of the three had dropped a single word about hazing or complained in any way of the treatment accorded cadets.

Q.—You believe, then, that the corrective treatment of fourth-class men by upper class men should be better regulated than abolished? A.—Yes, I do.

Cadet John A. Pearson, of Tennessee, spoke of a "choo-chooing" as one kind of "exercise." In this "the man is required to get down and use his hands and legs as rapidly as possible in propelling himself over the ground." Cadets Allen C. Kaye, of Minnesota; Henry A. Meyer, Jr., of Arkansas, and A. L. Lynch, of New York, also testified. The latter said football was worse than the fighting at the Academy. Cadet E. K. Sterling, of Michigan, said that one night he found Breth lying in a tent, twitching in every muscle and in a nervous condition. Breth was rubbed with alcohol or witchhazel and put to sleep. The witness considered "exercising" as beneficial to 4th classmen.

Cadet Frank P. Lahm, of Ohio, testified that Breth was hazed in camp one night, and the witness saw him with men rubbing his hands. Breth was trembling all over his body. He had never heard Breth complain. Cadet R. S. Pratt, of Minnesota, was the last witness of the day, but added nothing new.

#### NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

The text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as ratified, is as follows, amendments added by the Senate in Articles II and V being in brackets:

Article I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present con-

vention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article II.—The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention [which convention is hereby superseded], adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other Powers, signed at Constantinople, Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal; that is to say:

First.—The canal should be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

Second.—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Third.—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

Fifth.—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

[It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.]

Sixth.—The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Seven.—No fortification shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

[Article III, which was stricken out by the committee amendment, reads: The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other Powers and invite them to adhere to it.]

Article IV.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date thereof or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN HAY.  
PAUNCEFOTE.

#### STATE TROOPS.

##### MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. Carter, Inspector General of the Massachusetts Militia, in his annual report gives a number of suggestions for the improvement of the militia, and among other things are the following: The visits of field officers officially to armories are said to be too perfunctory, and companies found in bad condition had not been reported. A carelessness and lack of precision in executing the manual of arms is noted as well, and gross violations of the camp regulations, which prohibits soldiers from lounging out of tents and quarters in shirt sleeves and bare headed. A dress uniform is recommended as an incentive to enlistment as well as an encouragement to pride and self-respect. The manner of wearing tin cups on the field equipments jingling like cowbells is criticised. More care should be taken in military salutes and, General Carter says, there has been a lack of proper instruction in this respect. Officers who inspect guards are said to take up too much time in inspecting arms, which makes the ceremony tedious as well as keeping men at attention for too long a time. A standard tent arrangement is advocated. The practice of joining the one day of annual drill to the tour of camp duty is deemed wise and is recommended for general adoption. The annual drill or parade as prescribed in the statute savors too much, it is said, of the old "militia training days," and a change in the law is advocated. General attention, it is said, should be paid to the instruction of men in general military knowledge. In recruiting it is also said that quality should be considered rather than quantity. General Carter also says: "A noticeable tendency toward practical work, such as would be found in active service, now prevails in the militia. Commanding officers are no longer contented with a merely handsome parade, nor with a spectacular sham fight. All officers show the results of study in their comprehension of the real purpose toward which all military work tends. It is an encouraging sign of real progress when eager requests to be allowed to take the troops out on marches through the country are received at headquarters, when the annual drills are performed quietly in the open country rather than being made spectacles of in some city."

Colonel Jarvis, of the 8th New York, orders drills by battalion as follows: 1st Battalion, Jan. 3 and 8; 2d Battalion, Jan. 4 and 9. The regiment will drill on Jan. 18.

Supporting our remarks of last week against the organization of a Hebrew regiment for the National Guard of New York, the "American Hebrew" says: "We object to the organization of a Jewish regiment in this State, or in any other State, for that matter."

We have called attention to the fact that the organization of hyphenated military organizations is to be condemned. But now we are constrained to demand that this agitation be stopped. If some Jews wish to join the State militia, their proper method of procedure is to enlist at the nearest armory, mingling with their fellow citizens. If they wish to form a clan in this country, where so much energy has been expended to wipe away all class distinction, we unhesitatingly condemn their pseudo-patriotism."

Governor-elect Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York, has announced the appointment of Harrison K. Bird as his military secretary with the rank of major. Major Bird for some time has been the private secretary of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who has just declined a re-election as President of the New York Republican County Committee. Major Bird is also a lieutenant in the 71st Regiment.

#### 23D NEW YORK—COL. A. C. BARNES.

Few, if any, colonels ever received a more enthusiastic reception than that accorded to Colonel Barnes upon his re-appearance as colonel of the 23d Regiment, which took place at the armory, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Dec. 21, 1900; a large audience greeted the officers and men as they made their appearance. The regiment paraded ten commands of twenty full files, divided into two battalions of five commands each, and commanded by Majors Case and Stokes respectively.

The battalion formations were executed in fine shape, as was also the regimental formation, which was in line for review. Capt. Geo. A. Wingate, Regimental Adjutant, turned the regiment over to Lieut. Col. Jasper E. Brady, who is an exceptionally bright and snappy officer. It is also his first appearance as a field officer, and he fills the bill to perfection. Ranks were at once opened and arms presented to Colonel Barnes, who was the reviewing officer. It seems superfluous to remark that the men in the ranks were steady during the tour of the reviewing party around the lines, and it is indeed a rare thing to see a man of the 23d in the ranks move, or even wink, so to speak. After the review in line, the regiment was formed in column of companies, and the first battalion faced to the rear, and both battalions closed en masse. The first battalion again executed fours left about, and the column put in motion to pass in review. The passage in review was splendid. The distances were well kept and the alignments faultless. The salutes of the officers were also very gracefully rendered. After passing the reviewing officer the line was again formed, and Captain Wingate read Colonel Barnes' order assuming command and turned the regiment over to its new colonel. As stated above the reception accorded him must have been very gratifying indeed. The colonel said, in part, that he would not be satisfied until every company was filled and two more companies added, making the 23d a three-battalion regiment. He urged the men to work hard for this result, and also, in urging harmony, quoted that famous remark of Gen. U. S. Grant, "Let us have peace." The regiment then gave the old war cry of Co. A, "We will."

A short drill in the evolutions of the regiment consumed the next half hour, in which the officers and men acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. With the exception of giving the command of execution too soon after the preparatory commands, and also giving commands while the battalions were at ease without bringing them to attention, very few errors were made, which, in view of the fact that the colonel has been out of harness for over fifteen years, is very commendable. Colonel Barnes also took the parade which followed the drill, and it was a very fine ceremony. The manual was not up to the usual standard of the 23d, but that is all that can be said in the way of adverse criticism. After the military ceremonies were over the men and their fair friends, who were very much in evidence, enjoyed themselves in dancing.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lightning is one of the features of South African life, and the British have added to their casualties there a number of victims of the thunderbolt; 904 officers and 3,970 men were killed in action up to Dec. 1, and the deaths from other causes were 171 officers and 6,844 men. Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity), 14 officers, 1,236 men; sent home as invalids, 1,551 officers, 35,548 men. Of the invalided home 231 have died, and 1,314 have been discharged as unfit for service and 780 are in hospital.

In the Austrian Army especial attention is being given to the provision of motors capable of transporting heavy loads. A firm in Vienna, which some time ago supplied to the artillery ranges at Steinfeld a Daimler wagon which has been found extremely useful, has now received an order to construct at once a motor which is to serve as a model for automobiles for transport purposes. In the German Army equal activity is being displayed with regard to the adoption of automobiles. The conclusion has been arrived at that electricity as a motive power must be discarded for war purposes. The ordinary oil motors will, it is believed, be most advantageously employed, not only for transport purposes on the lines of communication of an army, but also for reconnoitering and orderly purposes, to collect information and convey it quickly to all interested.

From the "Esercito Italiano" we learn that owing to the slowness of promotion in the Italian Army, and the consequently greater age at which officers obtain their companies and become field officers, it has been found necessary to provide for mounting captains in the infantry, after from four to six years' service.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the firm of Erdhardt, of Eisenach and Dusseldorf, is supplying England with eighteen batteries of quick-firing guns, 900 ammunition wagons, and 54,000 cartridges, in execution of a contract made with the Chartered Company last April.

The Minister of War in Sweden has prepared a bill establishing compulsory military service, and there is no doubt that in due course it will be passed by the Swedish Parliament. Up to the present time the Swedish Army has been recruited by voluntary enlistment, deficiencies being filled up by a certain number of men being compelled to serve for a period of ninety days.

The organ of the German general staff contends that the rapid and decisive manner in which campaigns are now carried out will not allow time for mining. A fortress will, it is affirmed, be captured by bombardment or open attack or in most cases by a combination of the two methods. The training of engineers in the German Army in mining work has been abandoned, while the cumbersome material required for subterranean warfare will no longer form part of the equipment of their forces. In Austria, it is further stated, the same views on the matter are held, and the same steps towards carrying them into practice have been taken.



## ARMY.

Continued from page 423.

application, are placed upon the retired list: Batt. Sergt. Major Thomas Leonard, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Sergt. Wesley Porter, band, 9th Cav.; Sergeant Michael Martin, Co. I, 23d Inf.; First-class Private Peter Wenner, Ordnance Department, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J. (Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

## CHANGES OF STATION.

Company L, 1st Inf., will stand relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., upon the arrival of Troops F and H, 6th Cav., at that post, and will then proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and there take station. (Dec. 12, D. M.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave for ten days, from Dec. 27, 1900, until Jan. 6, 1901, is granted Cadet Andres Ponte, 3d Class, U. S. M. A. (Dec. 26, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., on Dec. 24, Detail—Major James Regan, 9th Inf.; Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf.; John V. White, 7th Art.; Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf.; Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th Art., J. A. (Dec. 19, D. E.)

G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 13, details Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Courland Nixon, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 2d Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 8, D. L.)

G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 4, 1900, details Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav.; Capt. Fielder M. Beall, 2d Inf.; Capt. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William I. Westervelt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 30, D. T.)

## G. C. M. CASES.

In commenting upon the trial before a military commission in the Philippines of Gregorio de Castro, a Filipino insurgent, charged with murdering Leung Sui, a Chinaman, Peter Cooper, a private in Company C, 28th Inf., and Mariano Rojas, a native, the accused being Captain of a "flying" company of insurgents. General MacArthur says:

"It may with justice be said that any man who will serve under as piratical a commission as that held by the accused is deserving of death at sight, not as a man, but as a monster in human shape. His paltry defense of holding the office of a secret assassin was that it was given in Spanish and that he could not read that language. Still, guarded by the enlightened and just laws of the nation under which he has been tried, the accused must be held not guilty of the first specification. Had he been tried for a violation of the laws of war, for holding and conducting war under his commission of assassination he would then have had prior notice of the nature of the defense he was called upon to make, and, if convicted, the fairness and justice thereof would not, as now, be open to question. The finding upon this specification is therefore disapproved."

## SPECIAL ORDERS, DEC. 27, H. Q. A.

Capt. Odu C. Horney, will visit the works of Colt's Patent Firearms Company.

Major David A. Lyle will visit the works of Robert Poole & Son Company, Baltimore.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, and Major Wm. B. Banister, Surgeon, detailed members of the Board of Medical Officers at Manila for examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Major Wm. R. Hall, Surgeon, and Major Guy L. Edle, Surgeon, Volunteers.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., extended ten days.

Major Thomas L. Hartigan, 30th Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged from the Service.

Leave three months granted Major Jas. L. Wilson, Q. M.

1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Niobrara, to relieving Actg. Surg. Clark I. Wertenbaker.

Surgeon Wertenbaker, to San Francisco for assignment for duty with troops for Philippines.

1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Schuyler to relieve A. A. Surg. William H. Brooks, who will obey orders of Nov. 2.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, detailed to represent Medical Department at Pan-American Medical Congress to meet in Havana, Feb. 5, 1901.

A. A. Surg. J. Samuel White, to report for assignment to duty at General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Capt. Geo. McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., to report to Quartermaster General.

Capt. Wm. M. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster, honorably discharged the Service.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., extended one month.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB—Sailed from Manila Dec. 3 for Seattle.

ALMOND BRANCH—Arrived at Manila Dec. 20.

ARGYLE—Arrived at Manila Nov. 24.

ALGOA—Sailed from Manila Nov. 29 for San Francisco.

ATHENIAN—At Nagasaki Dec. 21.

AZTEC—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila.

BELGIAN KING—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 8.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.

BUCKINGHAM—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Nov. 10 for Manila.

BURNED—Was at Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 15.

CALIFORNIAN—Sailed from Taku Nov. 30 for San Francisco.

CONEMOUGH—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Dec. 21.

EGBERT—Arrived at Manila.

FEDERICA—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.

FLINTSHIRE—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GAURON—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT—Sailed from Manila Dec. 1 for San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 10.

INDIANA—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.

INGALLS—At San Juan, P. R.

KINTUCK—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 15 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 20.

KVAREN—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 6.

LAWTON—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

LEELANAW—Sailed from Manila Dec. 8 for San Francisco.

LENNOX—Arrived at Manila Nov. 8.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 15 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—Sailed from Manzanillo, Dec. 21, for Gibraltar.

McPHERSON—Arrived at New York Dec. 19.

MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila.

OOPACK—Sailed from Manila Dec. 18 for Seattle.

PAKLING—Sailed from Manila Nov. 24 for San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT—Arrived at Manila Nov. 11.

PORT STEPHENS—Sailed from Manila Dec. 20 for San Francisco.

RAWLINS—Sailed from Manzanillo Dec. 25 for New York.

RELIEF—At Manila.

ROSECRANS—Arrived at Manila Dec. 13.

SEDDGWICK—Arrived at Havana Dec. 25.

SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SIAM—Out of charter.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 15.

STRATHGYLE—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 21.

SUMNER—At Manila.

TERRY—At New York, N. Y.

THYRA—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Dec. 19.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 17 for Manila.

UNIVERSE—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WARREN—At Manila.

WESTMINSTER—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.

WYFIELD—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for Seattle.

WILHELMINA—Sailed from Manila Dec. 13 for Seattle.

\*Means chartered vessels.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. George C. Lewis, of the 3d Inf., with 37 men left Malolos on Sept. 21 and engaged the enemy on the swamp side of Allog, killing three. One man of Co. L was wounded in the hand. The Americans captured nine insurgents, nine bancas, seven guns, parts and stocks enough to make twenty guns complete, also many parts for repairing guns, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, thousands of shells, 100 pounds of sheet brass, \$156.70 in Mexican money. The detachment also destroyed machinery for making shells from sheet brass, and much other machinery was brought away.

A patrol of seven men from Co. D, 12th Inf., were attacked by about forty ladrones at the river about four miles from O'Donnell Nov. 4. Our casualties were two men killed, one man wounded and captured. The enemy's loss unknown. Lieutenant Tiffany and a detachment went in pursuit, but the enemy had scattered.

Capt. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., with 35 men surprised and captured 26 insurgents in their cuartel at Bahay, 22 Remington rifles, 35 cartridges and a great many papers.

The Manila "Freedom" of Sept. 28 reported that J. Howard, gunner's mate, first class, on the U. S. S. Pampanza, while in charge of a landing party which was detailed to land a small gun on the shore of Mindoro, was shot by the insurgents and died while being transferred to the hospital. Lieut. F. R. Payne is in command of the Pampanza.

Lieut. S. P. Lyow, 25th Inf., on Nov. 16, struck a small body of insurgents near Castillanos, Zambales, which he dispersed, wounding one and capturing one rifle.

Major Thos. Q. Ashburn, U. S. V. (Lieut. 6th Art.), sent from Bangued Nov. 14 to raise the U. S. flag over the school house at Dolores, struck light mounted insurgents armed with bolos at a ford at Abra. He killed two and captured the rest with seven horses. The insurgent leader was Lieutenant Colonel Balmaceda, whose papers showed him to be a recruiting officer for the Katipunan society, the great secret order of the Philippines.

Most of the scouting by the 41st Vol. Inf., at Malabacat, P. I., is done at night, and scarcely a night passes that the little ponies are not heard on the move. During two weeks ending Nov. 4, Co. M alone is credited with having captured upwards of 150 guns. During the night of Nov. 3 Capt. Chas. W. Wadsworth and 8 men mounted captured thirty guns and 600 rounds of ammunition in a raid on barrios in the vicinity.

According to reports of Major March, mentioned in the Manila papers, the insurgents attacked Bangued on the night of Oct. 6 from hills south of the town. The enemy were armed with rifles, under cover of which fire insurgents charged outposts on the Bucay and Pidigan roads. The third party descended directly on the town. The enemy was driven off after several hours of fighting. The Americans suffered one man slightly wounded. At dawn a scouting party found four dead insurgents, one with a white web cartridge belt and forty-two cartridges, but no arms. Empty cartridges found indicated that the dead insurgent had been supplied with a Krag rifle. During the attack the telegraph line was cut and a large portion was carried off.

Lieut. J. D. Watson, with detachment of 45th Vol. Inf. operating along Bicol river, on Aug. 27, routed a band of insurgents from an entrenched position on the river bank near San Nino. American casualties were one man killed and one wounded. Lieutenant Watson with fourteen men held the position he had captured until the following noon, when he was relieved by Major Theo. K. Birkhauser. While the Major with a detachment of two officers and fifty men of C company of the Forty-fifth, from Nabua, Camarines, was en route down the Bicol river in native boats, he was fired on by insurgents near Balangan. After about two minutes' firing the enemy fled and there being evidence that the barrio which was deserted had been occupied by insurgent troops, it was burned. The Americans sustained no casualties. Fifty killed and wounded was the lowest estimate of the rebels' loss. Lieut. Edgar W. Mumford, with a detachment of 24 men of the 45th, operating from Nabua along the Bicol River, near San Vincente, Camarines, killed two insurgents.

Lieuts. F. Maloney and E. H. White, 39th Vol. Inf., with a detachment of fifty men, scouted from Tanuan on Nov. 19. They struck the enemy in force about 200 in barrio Bool, five and one half miles west of Tanuan. The enemy were concealed behind hedges, in houses, and in large trees. A heavy fire was opened on both front and flanks, killing one man and two horses. The enemy were soon driven from their position. The American casualties were one killed and one wounded.

The horse of Lieut. Walter C. Hudson, 38th Vol. Inf., was shot under him while with 20 men of Co. C he was enroute from Sariaya to Tayabas for rations. One American soldier was killed. Capt. Elmer O. Worrick, 45th Vol. Inf., in an attack upon a band of insurgents at dawn of October 11, at Lobo, North Camarines, killed and wounded a large number.

While a detail of Co. C, 38th Vol. Inf., stationed at Sariaya were on their way to Lucena for rations they were attacked on the road and the fighting was hot, but of short duration. The enemy was close enough to kill one of our men, but they suffered heavily as they retired to the foothills.

Archib. B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Water Department at Manila, was murdered by eight ladrones on the road between Deposito and the waterworks. He carried \$2,000 on his person, and was accompanied by a single employee. The ladrones were in ambush, and at their first volley Mr. Wilson was hit three times and died on the spot. Troops at the pumping station were at once sent to the scene and recovered the body, but could get no trace of the assassins. Through the efforts of Major Clyde D. V. Hunt, 27th Vol. Inf., and Lieut. Grant Gillespie, 32d Vol. Inf., Assistant Chief of Police, six suspects were arrested. They confessed and will be tried for this murder and other crimes, as they have proved to be a band of cutthroats.

A detachment composed of nineteen enlisted men from the 30th Vol. Inf. and eight native police of Sariaya,

under command of Capt. H. S. Kerrick, 30th Vol. Inf., on a scout on Sept. 6 and 7 in the direction of Castanas captured Major Roberto Rodriguez, one corporal and three privates.

Lieut. C. C. Lanning, 34th Vol. Inf., with his scouts followed and overtook a band of fifty insurgents about four miles east of Pasquin on Oct. 31. After a sharp skirmish the enemy ran and scattered, leaving one man dead. San Ignacio was attacked about one a. m., Oct. 31, by a party of about thirty rebels with rifles. The attacking party was repulsed. During the action several houses took fire and when the conflagration ended nearly all the houses in the central barrio were destroyed.

Capt. Howard Atkinson, with Lieutenants Hennessy and Taylor and 34 men of M Company, 27th Vol. Inf., left Montalbon before daylight on Nov. 1 to attack a band of insurgents and destroy supplies reported to be about three miles north of Montalbon. They attacked at San Isidro about 180 insurgents under Col. Clemente Valencia. The result of the action was that W. L. Harris, I Company, and H. B. Smith, G Company, were recaptured from the enemy. Thirty-six rifles, 100 hand grenades, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 24 rounds of 3-inch ammunition, 1500 lbs. lead, 100 lbs. saltpetre, 5000 lbs. rice and a large quantity of powder were captured. Twelve insurgents were killed and 18 wounded. Among the wounded was a Spaniard holding the rank of captain.

Capt. F. L. Graham, of the 27th Vol. Inf., brought to Manila recently Lieut. Col. Esteban Consorte, of the insurgent army. Consorte was captured in the vicinity of Novaliches, a few miles from Manila, by a detachment of the 27th, commanded by Captain Graham.

Lieut. Jesse G. Lowenberg, 37th Vol. Inf., with a detachment of thirty mounted men scouted on Mount Isarog on Oct. 28. At Guinaban, north of Arugan, a stubborn fight ensued, but the insurgents were routed with a loss of ten killed. Our casualties were two men killed and two wounded, all of the 45th Inf.

An escort of eight men left Baliuag about 1 a. m. on Oct. 30 with Senor Buencamino. The C. O. at San Ildefonso had been ordered to send an escort to meet them at Maasin River. The escort from San Ildefonso consisted of a corporal and nine privates. They arrived at Maasin River about noon, and while waiting learned that the party from Baliuag had been attacked. Word was sent back to Captain Robinson at San Ildefonso. About two miles south of Maasin River a relief party found one soldier dead and two severely wounded. Nothing was seen of five other men and Buencamino. John H. Brewer, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., was killed; Pvt. William Staffeldt, Co. E, 35th, wounded seriously; and Pvt. Mathew Mahala, 35th, severely wounded.

In "Lippincott's Magazine" for January appears a complete novel by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield," a story of Revolutionary days. Other articles are: "Washington, a Predestined Capital," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton; "The Personal Equation," a story of Cornell College, by James Gardner Sanderson; "Talks with Chinese Women," part one, by Lily Howard; "The Day of the President's Message," a story, by Edwin L. Sabin; "Odd Clubs," by Lucy Monroe; "The Trouble at Beaulieu," by A. E. W. Mason; "How the Horse Traveled," by Elliott Flower; "Sarah Bernhardt in Her Teens," by Albert Sching; poems by Clinton Scollard, Hildegard Hawthorne and Albert Bigelow Paine, and the usual departments.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Dec. 13.  
Following deaths have occurred since last report:  
Dysentery—Dec. 12, Co. H, 32d Vol. Inf., Benonie Banning; Co. M, 32d Vol. Inf., Colter Shaw; Dec. 10, Co. B, 11th Inf., George A. Newland; Dec. 11, Co. G, 24th Inf., Sergt. Pleasant H. Hammond; Dec. 14, Co. M, 8th Inf., John G. Hammer; Nov. 24, Co. F, 40th Vol. Inf., Artificer James F. Barrett. Malarial fever—Dec. 8, Co. D, 5th Inf., Charles B. Philpott; Dec. 9, Troop F, 3d Cav., Alfred J. Maud; Nov. 8, Co. F, 2d Inf., Richard B. Reddick. Typhoid fever—Dec. 3, Co. M, 24th Inf., Senos Daniels; Dec. 4, Co. E, 2d Inf., Corp. Leonard B. Neal; Dec. 11, Co. L, 41st Vol. Inf., Frank Decker.

Died from wounds received in action—Dec. 9, Co. D, 21st Inf., Michael C. O'Donnell; Nov. 25, Co. C, 4th Vol. Inf., Thomas G. G. Brydges.

All other causes—Dec. 9, Bat. M, 7th Art., Thomas J. Labreck; Nov. 25, Co. A, 31st Vol. Inf., Oliver L. Harter; Dec. 6, Troop B, 2d Cav., Charles Conlin; Nov. 25, Troop A, 9th Cav., John W. Anderson; Dec. 12, Co. B, 4th Vol. Inf., Edward Jones; Nov. 15, Co. K, 43d Vol. Inf., Robert F. Lane; Dec. 10, Co. G, 48th Vol. Inf., Samuel Duncan; Dec. 9, Co. C, 12th Inf., Lee V. Haynes; Dec. 12, Co. F, 35th Vol. Inf., Charles W. Hake; Dec. 10, Hospital Corps, Benjamin F. Jones; Dec. 4, Co. C, 25th Inf., William T. Jackson.

## MACARTHUR.

Manila, Dec. 19.  
Died hospital Manila 11.45 night of Dec. 17, dysentery, abscess liver, Montgomery D. Parker (Capt. 8th Inf.).

## MACARTHUR.

Manila, Dec. 22.  
Killed—Nov. 24, Forista, Luzon, Corp. Arthur Burrows; Troop D, 11th Vol. Cav., Sergt. Bernard Baker; between Nov. 24 and Dec. 7, Calbayon Matagino, Samar, Co. H, 29th Vol. Inf., Welburn Watts.  
Wounded—Co. H, 29th Vol. Inf., Hylas E. Smiley, severely; Co. B, 21st Vol. Inf., Charles E. Mackey, moderately; Dec. 15, Duere, Bohol, Co. H, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Corp. Charles E. Wilson, mortally; Dec. 8, Antique, Panay, Co. G, 35th Vol. Inf., Martin L. Weatherman, wounded in neck, serious; Dec. 18, San Ignacio, Luzon, Co. G, 49th Vol. Inf., Musician Hays Withers, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; Oct. 30, Burgason, Panay, Co. F, 44th Vol. Inf., Lee Platt, wounded in arm, slight; Nov. 10, Subig, Luzon, Co. L, 26th Inf., William Smith, wounded in shoulder, slight.

## MACARTHUR.

Manila, Dec. 26.  
Following deaths have occurred since last report:  
Dysentery—Dec. 11, Co. E, 38th Vol. Inf., Edward A. Senny; Dec. 18, Co. D, 15th Inf., Corp. George D. Hozak; Dec. 14, Co. A, 13th Inf., John Pettry; Dec. 12, Troop G, 11th Vol. Cav., William L. Stone, Jr.; Dec. 15, Co. F, 41st Vol. Inf., Edward L. Vanburg; Dec. 19, Co. K, 3d Inf., David J. Parcell; Dec. 20, Co. A, 20th Vol. Inf., George J. Rehm; Co. H, 46th Vol. Inf., Steven Delta.  
Diarrhoea—Dec. 7, Co. F, 4th Vol. Inf., Edward W. Fletcher; Varicella—Dec. 14, Co. E, 48th Vol. Inf., Thomas Lovel; Co. G, 48th Vol. Inf., Edward Clarke. Malarial fever—Dec. 13, Co. C, 36th Vol. Inf., Alfred H. Bolton; Dec. 15, Co. C, 23d Vol. Inf., William J. Wright.  
Drowned—Dec. 18, Battery A, 6th Art., Frank Lowe; Dec. 15, Co. I, 15th Inf., Howard L. Garrom; Nov. 28, Co. E, 40th Vol. Inf., Stephen F. Holmes. Killed by accident—Target practice, Dec. 15, Co. K, 3d Inf., John Begley. Surgical shock—Aug. 26, Co. F, 41st Vol. Inf., William E. Dennis.

Died from wounds received in action—Dec. 18, Co. G, 38th Vol. Inf., Martin L. Patherman; Dec. 17, Co. H, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Corp. Charles A. Wilson.

All other causes—Dec. 15, Co. F, 24th Inf., Pomp Dunkerson; Dec. 12, Co. H, 44th Vol. Inf., William E. Bol; Dec. 15, Troop A, 11th Vol. Cav., Sergt. Charles C. Crane; Co. E, 49th Vol. Inf., Ishah Bruxton; Dec. 20, Troop B, 3d Cav., Henry A. Hall; Dec. 19, 48th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Major Wooten R. Bernathy; Nov. 25, Co. B, 21st Inf., Michel F. Duffy.

## MACARTHUR.



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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

## SOME NEW BOOKS.

"Reuben James, a Hero of the Forecastle," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is the story of a typical American blue-jacket of the beginning of our Navy. The hero of the book is one of the few among the many brave sailors of his class whose name has been mentioned in the pages of history. It was he who saved the life of Stephen Decatur at Tripoli, who was with Truxtun in the Constellation, and with Decatur in the capture of the Philadelphia and other engagements. Little is known of his career except for meagre records, but in writing this sketch, with Reuben James as hero, the author has filled out interestingly from his imagination the details of a picture which is true to historic incident and accurate in its presentation from the point of view of a common sailor. The book is illustrated by George Gibbs and others. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Gale and Polden, of London, publish in an album a series of "Views of Aldershot," illustrating in an interesting way life at the headquarters of the British Army. Also a manual of "Practical Bayonet Fighting," by F. B. Foerster, champion swordsman of the British Army, which is fully illustrated.

"In Defense of the Flag," by Elbridge S. Brooks, is the second volume in this author's "Young Defender" series. It tells a story of adventure in which a bright boy, the son of an American consul in Spain, bears an exciting part in the face of Spanish mobs and on the decks of Spanish warships during the battle year of 1898. Fact and fiction are woven together with close attention to actual events, and behind the story is a background of actual conditions that existed in Spain and on board the Spanish fleet. It is published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, of Boston.

An illustrated "Souvenir of the Atlanta Battlefields' Reunion" gives an account of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battles held in Atlanta on July 19 and 20, 1900. Among its many illustrations is one of the mammoth Georgia barbecue held in the Atlantic Coliseum, where more than 3,000 veterans of the Blue and Gray sat down together to a feast. The souvenir is issued by the Atlanta Business Men's League, T. H. Martin, Secretary.

R. H. Russell, New York, publishes a handsome souvenir of Maude Adams as she appeared in the English version of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon." It is made up of fine photographic reproductions of scenes in the play.

The scene of "Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd, is laid in one of the quaint villages of north-eastern Kentucky, and its action begins at the time of the Civil War. The book is essentially dramatic and is full of most lifelike portrayal of southern and western types of character. Although its author is practically a new writer, his story has had a very wide sale, and its fifth edition is already in preparation. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

We have received the "Twelfth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States," prepared by the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission and published by the Government Printing Office. It contains a mass of extremely valuable and carefully compiled data on the subject treated. A table shows that the total railway mileage in this country, including sidings and all tracks, was, on June 30, 1899, 252,364.48 miles; in 1890 it was 208,612.55. Within the year covered by the report track mileage increased by 4,831.96 miles.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the United States, publishes its register of the national commandery for 1900 in a very handsome volume, bound in the colors of the order. This book has especial value, as it contains the official records of nearly 1,000 commissioned officers serving in the war with Spain, including a great majority of the prominent officers in the Service. The commander general of the order is Brevet Major Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, L.L.D., late U. S. A.; its

secretary general is James Henry Morgan, St. Paul Building, New York.

In "The Peace Conference at the Hague," published by the MacMillan Company, New York, Frederick W. Holls, D. C. L., a member of the conference for the United States, gives a comprehensive and straightforward account of the proceedings of this international meeting and of its bearings on international law and policy. The official records of the conference have not yet been published in English, and when published will contain many details of little general interest. In this book the aim has been to tell what took place with sufficient fullness for the student of international law, avoiding technicalities.

We have received several further inquiries as to S. 3422, to equalize the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy, which passed the Senate last June and is now in the hands of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. We learn that the prospects of this bill ever being reported to the House are far from encouraging, but as it has not yet been considered by the House Committee, it is impossible to state definitely its chance of being reported.

The blood will be poor so long as the stomach shirks its duty. A half wine-glass of DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters before meals cures dyspepsia.

## BORN.

BARROLL.—At Angel Island, Cal., Dec. 1, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 3d Art., a son.

JOHNSON.—At Kenosha, Wis., on Dec. 22, to the wife of Capt. W. O. Johnson, 16th U. S. Inf., a daughter. At the present time Captain Johnson is stationed at Aparri, Luzon, P. I.

## MARRIED.

CARMICHAEL-McCALLUM.—At Rowland, N. C., Dec. 24, 1900, 1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, 2d U. S. Art., to Miss Katherine Jane McCallum.

HUMBER-GERDING.—At Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, Dec. 13, at three o'clock p. m., Miss Alice Lyllian Gerding, niece of Gen. E. P. Ewers, Colonel, 10th Inf., to Lieut. Robert Christian Humber, 10th Inf.

NICHOLS-ROOT.—At Clinton, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1900, Prof. Thomas Flint Nichols to Alice Gordon Root, daughter of Prof. Oren Root, of Hamilton College, and niece of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

## DIED.

BROADHEAD.—At Salem, Dec. 20, Eliza Tufts, daughter of the late Otis Tufts and widow of Col. Josiah Adams Broadhead, U. S. A. Funeral services held at 7 Hamilton street, Salem, Saturday, Dec. 22.

CANTINE.—At Saugerties-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1900, after a lingering illness, Judge Peter Cantine, aged 68 years; father of Lydia Cantine, wife of Capt. George Edgar French, 16th U. S. Inf.

GREENE.—At Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 25, 1900, Frances Greene, daughter of Major Frank Greene, U. S. A., aged 7 years.

KANE.—On the 11th inst., at her residence, The Brae, Peterhead, Jane Hutchinson, widow of the late Col. Campbell Abercrombie Kane, Commander R. N.

KING.—At sea, Dec. 25, 1900, Lieut. C. A. E. King, U. S. N.

LEUCKHART.—At Erie, Pa., Nov. 25, 1900, Pharmacist S. Leuckhart, U. S. N.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1900, Mr. Frank H. Norris, auditor for the War Department.

PROSPERI.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1900, Pharmacist A. Prosperi.

SLACK.—In Philippines, Dec. 25, 1900, 1st Lieut. Walter T. Slack, 47th Inf., of dysentery.

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Special attention, of the Officers and Soldiers stationed in the tropical climates, is called to Anheuser-Busch's "Malt-Nutrine—the Food-Drink." It possesses intense nourishing strength, is readily retained by the stomach, and is especially recommended to persons suffering with dysentery and similar maladies.

## WHAT A SURGEON SAW AT KIMBERLEY.

Just what was needed to round out the record of experiences of the beleaguered British in the first six months of the South African War appears from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, in the form of a small illustrated volume by Dr. E. Oliver

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Ashe, Surgeon to the Kimberley Hospital, who kept a diary of the progress of events, from which he has prepared his book. In describing instances of the penetrative power of Mauser bullets the author mentions one Boer bullet that hit the ammunition box of a Maxim gun, the ammunition of which was carried in a stout canvas belt, the cartridges being solid brass. The bullet drove through the box and through no fewer than ten cartridges with the intervening twenty thicknesses of canvas, and none of the cartridges exploded. Despite the fact that during seven days of active bombardment 700 shells fell in the city, there was a ready sale for the fragments left after an explosion. Good pieces, such as the bottom or the conical point with the brass fuse in it, would bring from \$5 to \$10. It was often amusing to see "shell hunters" frantically hurrying to the scene of an explosion to get some bits, and more than once lawsuits were threatened over the ownership of disputed fragments.

Surgeon Ashe gives to an American the credit of being the chief individual to figure in the defense of Kimberley. This man was George Labran, Chief Engineer of the De Beers Company. He, of all the people in Kimberley, did "more to frustrate the plans of the Boers than anybody else." He fixed up the new water supply when the regular supply was cut off; he made the shells used in replying to the Boers, and it was he who manufactured their famous gun, the "Long Cecil," actually having to make for himself many of the necessary tools for the rifling. His death, the author says, was "the greatest tragedy of the siege." He had gone upstairs in the Grand Hotel to wash for dinner, when a shell burst in the room, crushing him shockingly and causing instant death. A servant in the same room was untouched.

In an article designed to impress upon Frenchmen the importance of possessing a large merchant Navy, "Le Yacht," of December 1, gives the following statistics as to vessels owned by the principal maritime nations:

Sailing Ships.	Number.	Tonnage.
England	7,326	2,513,307
America	3,671	1,360,978
Norway	2,123	898,761
Germany	955	551,025
Italy	1,527	500,408
Russia	2,533	478,930
France	1,396	341,037
Steam Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.
England	5,640	11,859,581
Germany	1,031	2,169,029
America	674	1,183,851
France	545	1,060,238

We have received the latest catalogue of the Stewart Gas Blast Furnaces and Rotary Pressure Blowers, made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company. It is printed on heavy paper and illustrated with numerous engravings of the products of this firm.

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.



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## SUGGESTIONS AS TO ARMY UNIFORM.

Santa Rosa, Nueva Ecija, P. I., Nov. 1.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A change in the uniform of the Army is under advisement and will soon be made. The time is opportune, the greater part of the Army being in tropical service, they will rest, upon their return, in the new uniform replacing their moulded and moth-eaten outfits of "blue clothes" with the new regulation garments. A change is certainly advisable, if not imperative, as many articles of our uniform are obsolete and unsuitable for modern military service. Great care should be exercised in deciding upon the new uniform so that once prescribed it will be unnecessary to make radical changes for a long period of years. A board should be convened of officers of all branches of the service distinguished for their good taste in dress, the services of an artist or two, such as Remington and Zogbaum, should be secured, a careful study of the uniforms of foreign services should be made, and a uniform adopted which will not cause the American military attaché to be distinguished among the officers of other nations by the hideousness of his dress.

Comfort is an important consideration, but the style and smartness which a military uniform should possess is not to be overlooked. A Cuban's sack coat is very comfortable but it is not military. Our present forage cap, made on "regulation" lines, is comfortable and it is also a great favorite with un-military bands, "professors" of bicycle academics and elevator boys. With a greater droop to its vizor and more smartness to its lines it would be just as comfortable and never be copied by uniform-wearing civilians.

It is to be hoped that the one coat, with detachable ornaments, will not prevail. Detachable ornaments have a cheap, tacked-on appearance, and when they are off it is always apparent that something is missing. The naval officer, with about the same salary as the Army officer of corresponding grade, provides himself with uniforms for every occasion, military, official and social; surely an officer of the Army of the United States, enjoying a more generous salary than the officers of the armies of any other nation, ought to be able to keep himself supplied with more than one coat, to be adorned with detachable gim-cracks for special occasions. The average officer wears the dress-coat of his first outfit until he becomes a field officer, and buys a new one then because he needs a coat of greater girth and with nine buttons, not because the old one is worn out.

Let us have a dress coat; the present one would do very well with a higher and more military collar. The English shoulder-knot, as worn by General Miles, should be worn, the insignia of rank to be piped with the color of the facings, or worn in a small circular pad with embroidered border. The collar ornaments of the present undress coat should be worn, or the number of the regiment in heavy, silver, black figures. The gold lace worn on the sleeve of the dress coat, as first prescribed, is handsome and inexpensive; that is, a "herring-bone," as prescribed for a candidate, worn on the face of the cuff; two for a line officer and three for a field officer. The long, full skirts of '61 are no longer in vogue for military garments.

The officers' buttons are too large, and the minute distinction of different letters on the shield for the different arms of the service is useless. A button of the size and design of the enlisted man's, with greater convexity, would be a handsome line officer's button.

The undress coat is a handsome, genteel garment, very suitable for garrison wear. I suggest no change but that the bareness of the sleeve be relieved by a narrow-welted mohair braid around the cuff.

But the undress coat is unserviceable in the field; the braid becomes frayed and faded and the buttonholes strained. A most logical and sensible garment is the old five-buttoned blouse, which, with four outside pockets, is now doing duty as the field blouse and has been adopted by the armies of all nations. The pockets are convenient, and when those on the breast are placed high, so that the line of their tops accents the bust, present a decidedly military appearance. The gold-embroidered, rectangular shoulder strap is expensive and conspicuous. A cloth strap of the same color as the coat, let into the shoulder-seam and buttoning at the

collar, bearing the coat-of-arms and insignia of rank, should be worn on this coat. The collar devices should also be worn.

There should be no trouble in designing a coat for the enlisted men which, upon becoming worn, could be altered from a dress to an undress coat. But a coat which would be a dress coat at parade and a blouse when the soldier returned to his quarters would not be a success. We are familiar with the slipshod appearance of the hooked-on ornaments of the khaki uniform, happily seldom worn.

The present forage cap is unmilitary in appearance, heavy, and loses its shape when packed and after being wet. The vizor should have a decided droop and be designed after a military model and not the vizor of a conductor's cap. The crown should flare very slightly and have no stiffening but a grummet, or hoop, in the top.

The trouser stripes worn by officers and non-commissioned officers are tremendous fire magnets. Stripes on the legs of men here and there through the ranks give a company a motley appearance. All enlisted men alike should wear a narrow welt, and officers wear the same with their field uniform.

The white facings of the infantry are handsome, and with care can be kept clean in garrison but soon become unsightly in the field. The continental buff might prove more satisfactory. The new khaki color forms a pleasing contrast with dark blue, especially if piped with white, but it does not look well with light blue.

The broad, spreading chevrons of the non-commissioned officers are conspicuous. It is rarely necessary to distinguish a "non-com." from a private at more than hailing distance. The chevron could be smaller or worn on one sleeve, or they could be of some neutral color alike for all branches of the service, with distinctive pipings.

A comparison of our uniforms with those of the British showed me that theirs are of no better or more expensive material than ours, their beauty lying simply in an effective combination of colors and effective design. Their uniforms are not as well made or fitted as those of our soldiers made by post tailors, and the uniforms of our officers were by far superior in cut and finish to the undress uniforms worn by British officers. But the readymade blouse turned out by the Quartermaster's Department is an ill-cut slouchy-looking coat.

If care is exercised in making the patterns it should be no more expensive to turn out a well cut than an ill cut coat, and thus save the soldier who takes pride in his personal appearance the expense of having his clothing re-made by the post tailor, and every soldier should take pride in his personal appearance. British officers say that the handsome uniform of their service is a great factor in securing recruits. All men like good clothes. Dress a man in a slouchy, ill cut uniform and he will feel himself a slouch and go unshaven and unwashed and will not walk erect, and will not present a figure to inspire young Americans with a desire to go for a soldier. A little thought expended in designing a handsome and well-made, well-fitting uniform will be amply repaid.

In prescribing a new uniform the question of selecting one for the tropics is an important one.

For field service khaki is excellent; that is, good khaki, but here in the Philippines we have good khaki and bad khaki. From Hong Kong we get a uniform made on the English model, of good design but a bad fit. It is of excellent material, light weight, never fades, and comes back from the native laundress fresh and immaculate any number of times. But the khaki we get from America has not thus far been a success. The garments we get now are very well cut and made, but the color vanishes whenever touched by perspiration, leaving dirty white streaks, and the entire garment fades to a dirty white with repeated washing. Moreover, it is too heavy, and excludes the air from the body. Perspiration evaporates slowly in this moist climate, and it is essential to comfort that the air reach the skin. Light underwear under a light suit of clothing is all that can be worn with comfort. The blouse thus takes the place of the overshirt and must be washed frequently and made of a material that can be washed. Khaki is excellent for field service, but the lightest is hot for troops doing duty in the hot streets of a city where the breezes do not penetrate; moreover, khaki is a workaday dress. A garrison uniform of attractive appearance should be designed for troops in cities.

There is a gray, cotton material worn by the Manila

police, loosely woven, strong and durable; it is also made in a sort of cadet gray. The heavy field belt with its hundred cartridges is cumbersome and unnecessary for garrison duty. A leather belt with cartridge box should be worn. A black leather belt would stain light clothing; a white one such as the marines have would be more suitable and look very neat with the gray uniform. A white cork helmet should be worn by the troops when on duty and when out in the sun, and a white forage cap should be worn about the barracks and in the evening.

For active field service in the tropics I have found the most satisfactory dress to be the khaki trousers and blue flannel shirt of light weight. The light flannel shirt admits the air, and it is a very grateful garment to sleep in on a wet night. It quickly dries when wet and keeps the body warm, even when damp. The color is objectionable; dark blue draws the sun, and it is very conspicuous against any landscape. A light flannel shirt of khaki color would be an ideal garment. The old, short, infantry leggin is preferable to the high one for "hiking." The campaign hat is not sufficient protection against a tropical sun. Still, with the new ventilators and leaves in the crown it does very well. The cork helmet has never been popular. It is heavy and makes the head ache in the course of a long march.

"LEGGINGS."

## A GROWL ABOUT UNIFORMS.

Matanzas, Cuba, Oct. 28.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

I have read the three growls from soldiers in regard to service in Cuba, and now beg to add a fourth—not, however, about Cuban soldiering, but about the so-called "uniform" that men are required to wear in this land of yellow fever and malaria—a uniform that is neither soldierly, serviceable, comfortable or at all suitable in any way. At the October muster my company turned out perhaps ninety men, and I am willing to wager my interest on earth to a Cuban meal of garlic and rice that it would have been an utter impossibility to pick out six men from the entire command that were uniformed alike. The khaki issued has at least four different shades—providing they are new (I wouldn't try to guess how many different shades laundrymen bring out), while the leggings and shoes have even more.

So much for the soldierly appearance of this rig. As for comfort, a "Miles" overcoat buttoned to the chin in August on the streets of Washington would not be more uncomfortable or unsightly than the heavy leggings that are worn at all times. As far as coolness is concerned, the khaki is a delusion and a snare—as witness any formation where the "full uniform" is worn. To a man the blouses are thoroughly saturated with perspiration thirty minutes from "assembly." This spoils the blouse forever, so that a new one has to be drawn. This costs the soldier \$1.50, and, in addition to this, he is compelled to have it cut down to fit him (something that the clothing from the Q. M. Department never did do—in fact no soldier ever expects that), which costs from 50 cents to \$1.00 more. And then they call this uniform (?) serviceable and desirable. They are woven so tight that no air can possibly get through; are heavier than the unlined blue blouse, and are utterly unfit for this climate. Even the Cuban beggars, ever on the alert to steal anything they can see, will turn up their noses at khaki clothing.

You will no doubt ask what you can suggest that will be better? In Porto Rico, a climate almost identical with this, they wear an unlined blouse, white trousers (no leggings), white shirts and collars, with the white helmet. This uniform is as far superior to the rig worn here as the United States is to China, and presents not only a neat, soldierly appearance, but is more serviceable, comfortable and better in every respect, and makes men look like soldiers, not like a lot of worn-out Cuban exiles, as we do at present. Give us a uniform that will make us at least look like the real thing—look like the Regular of before the war.

GROWLER.

Owing to the ever-increasing number of her warships in the Pacific, Russia has decided on extensive improvements at Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The cost of these figures in the budget for 1901 amounts in round numbers to the comfortable sum of \$1,000,000 for Vladivostok and \$1,500,000 for Port Arthur.

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For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the U. S. Revised edition, issued by the War Department. Leather Binding, Price \$1.00

War Department, Washington, May 12, 1896.

(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL, 99-101 Nassau St., New York

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## LUBRICATING OIL FOR WARSHIPS.

In view of the large number of high-speed engines in the Navy and the additions being made with every Congress, the importance of the lubricating oil to be employed on board our ships is constantly assuming larger proportions, and the best efforts of the Bureau of Steam Engineering are being directed to obtaining the best. At present no two ships are supplied with the same type of lubricating oil, oil of all sorts and names being purchased by the Department in various parts of the world without reference to the actual requirements of the Service. With the disappearance of the sperm whale and the introduction of the high-speed engine the oil question swiftly drifted into the mineral oil groove, and to-day the number of companies professing to have the "best" oil for the steam engine is only limited by the muster roll of manufacturers.

The results hitherto obtained by the operation of a good viscometer are regarded as too valuable to allow the matter to drop out of sight, and with the known interest taken in this question by Lieut. Comdr. James H. Perry, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, it is likely the subject will again be taken up and carried to an exhaustive result. The requirements of an oil for general lubrication are so various that the problem becomes one of much significance, not only to the engineer, but as well to the Government and ship-owner. The tendency of all engineers at the present time is to run their cylinders without oil, thus eliminating a portion of the lubricating problem and making the question of greater simplicity than heretofore. Of the animal oils lard oil alone holds its own after a fashion, but it is more than likely that the mineral oils will displace that as they have all other varieties of vegetable and animal oils.

The method of running steam cylinders without the use of oil, or, in fact, without the use of any lubricant whatever, while not a new idea at all, is one which has not been practised to a great extent by the engineering fraternity in this country, so that the experience of the W. R. Trigg Company in running the successful trials of the Stockton without cylinder lubrication, is worthy of comment. From the very beginning, all cylinders installed in the Stockton have been operated without any other lubrication than that obtained by the slight quantity of water of condensation from the steam with each cylinder stroke. In addition to the advantages of this system in maintaining clean boilers, clean condensers and freedom from danger to heating surfaces, the successful operation of the machinery of a torpedo boat such as the Stockton without oil lubrication of cylinders, main or auxiliary, is a measure of the quality of the workmanship attained in the finish of the wearing parts in contact with steam.

## THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Although in the Philippine Islands amoebic dysentery is responsible for the greatest number of deaths from disease, the various forms of malarial fever are far more prevalent. Except in the mountainous districts and certain especially favored localities malaria is, like the poor, always present. And this arises too from natural causes. To live the allotted span of life and have numerous progeny the malarial germ must have a reasonably high temperature, moisture and tracts of land rich in vegetable deposit. With its torrid climate throughout the year, copious rainy seasons, luxuriant vegetation, rice paddies, marshes and lowlands, rivers, estuaries and bays, the enormous circuits of coastline, the Philippine group of islands presents to this malarial micro-organism an ideal habitation.

The symptoms of this disease are about the same as in the United States with the exception that in many cases they are far more severe. There is a variable period of incubation after exposure to infection, then the premonitory headache, dizziness, back and muscle pains, nausea, even to vomiting, loss of appetite and

general malaise. Now comes the tropical paroxysm of cold, hot and sweating stages; after which all is over or at least quiescent until next attack. The chill is frequently so fierce that the bed shakes. Most often this paroxysm occurs every day or every other day. Each paroxysm has a tendency to appear at an earlier hour than the preceding one.

Happily for all concerned this germ is the same as or of a related species to the other malaria plasmodia, and if rightly treated will sooner or later succumb to its specific poison—quinine. To get the best results this is administered in capsules or liquid form in gradually ascending doses up to the paroxysm, and then repeat. In this way the paroxysm occurs later than usual at each successive time and finally forgets to recur. Then reduce the medication to two grains three times a day for some weeks. In fact, this two grains three times a day if taken some time after entering a malarial district will prevent the disease entirely.

A. A. S.

## ECONOMY IN BUILDING MERCHANT SHIPS.

During the discussion of papers read by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Lewis Nixon said: "Many people say, in view of the fact that we are building men-of-war in this country at prices which compare very favorably with prices received abroad, that we ought to do the same thing in merchant ships. The conditions are very different. Men-of-war are appropriated for, and while sometimes the appropriation is not that which would build it, at the same time there is an appropriation, and the ship yards can be organized for the purpose of building them. When we are in such a position that we can build a million tons of merchant ships in a year, we will then have the demand which will enable us to so arrange the building of merchant ships that we can build with reasonable economy, and I have no doubt in the world that by that time we shall be able not only to meet the price of the foreigner, but to come under it. But in order to bring about that condition it is absolutely necessary that there should be a demand for ships which we have not now, and until we can get that it is absurd to talk of building merchant ships as cheaply as they can build them abroad. In one of the largest ship yards in this country there are five slips, each capable of building a Campania; and recently on one was a tug, on another a battleship, on another a ferryboat, on another a yacht, and on another a revenue cutter. It is absolutely impossible to practice economies under such circumstances and build the ships so that they would compare favorably in cost with ships built abroad. However, there is some promise in the future, and if we can get down the cost of the raw material, there is not any question in the world that with the demand that seems to be coming we shall be able to meet and go under the price of the foreigner. Until we have that demand, and we cannot get it without appropriate legislation, it is absolutely impossible to build merchant ships here as cheaply as they can be built abroad."

The "Record and Guide" of New York says of a test of wood treated by the New York Fireproof Wood Company's process: "It is easy, of course, to pass lumber through a 'process' and designate the result as 'fireproof wood,' but as the value of the material lies entirely in the permanent efficiency of the fireproofing, the public are naturally interested in having excluded from the market everything that does not afford to them perfect protection. The report of the Department of Buildings pronounces against the New York Fireproof Wood Company's material in a general conclusion which is worth quoting verbatim: 'The preceding log of test and summary of effect show the general behavior of wood when treated by the New York Fireproof Wood Company's process, and I am of the opinion, which is based upon the facts in hand, that the above material does not resist the spread of the flame to a sufficient degree to warrant its approval by your honorable board, as specified

according to Section 105 of the Building Code, and therefore would respectfully recommend that it be prohibited for use as specified in above section.'" The report was made by Mr. W. W. Ewing, the engineer of the Department. The "Record and Guide" adds: "It is certainly only by stretching the meaning of words that the term 'fireproof' could be applied to any substance that was affected by fire to the extent declared in Mr. Ewing's report, and clearly it was impossible for the Department to take any other action but to prohibit its use under Section 105 of the Building Code."

The French military estimates include a provision for increasing the pay of the captains of the Army from July 1, 1901. Captains of less than five years' seniority as such will receive an increase of 440 francs (\$68) a year, bringing their annual pay up to 3,500 francs (\$700); those of between five and eight years' service as captains will have an increase of 580 francs (\$116), raising their pay to 4,000 francs (\$800) a year; those of between eight and twelve years' seniority as captains, 720 francs (\$144), making their annual pay 4,500 francs a year; while, finally, those who remain in the captain's rank for more than 12 years will be soled by an increase of 860 francs (\$172) a year, by which their pay will be raised to 5,000 francs (\$1,000) a year.

The American School of Correspondence, of Boston, Mass., is sending out a special money card to be used by engineers and others desiring to examine their instruction papers and text books. The card contains a space wherein a twenty-five cent piece may be sealed, and a blank for name and address and text book wanted. It may be placed in an envelope and addressed to the school without further trouble. Any one wishing to examine any of the instruction papers of this school should send for one of these cards in order to send the money safely.

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RUSH, Capt. A. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.  
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failing. At Boston, Mass.  
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. F. Hanks. A. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.  
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.  
TERTIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).  
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.  
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.  
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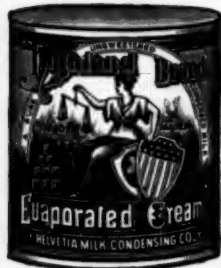


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## RETIREMENT WITH THE HIGHEST GRADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sec. 36 of the Hull bill, which provided that officers below the grade of brigadier general having served in the Civil War might be retired with one higher grade, has been slaughtered in the house of its friends and has but small chance to be reinstated by the Senate. It was avowedly stricken out because it discriminated against officers already retired. There were other reasons for its rejection. Unlike the Naval bill, its benefits did not apply to officers of the higher grades. If such officers are not as deserving as their juniors they should not have been promoted. The claim for general officers of the Army is stronger, for they are promoted by selection.

Rear admirals have deserved well of the Republic. Are they more deserving than the general officers of the Army? Promotion for retirement only and the asking for special laws to promote certain officers has also injured our prospects for favorable legislation. With this in mind, I beg leave to suggest the following as a substitute for the rejected Section 36: "That officers of the Regular establishment who have served in the Spanish-American War and the Civil War when retired may be retired with the highest grade they may have held in the Service, or, if already retired, may be advanced to the highest grade they may have held in active service."

This will apply to six officers now on the retired list who have held the rank of major generals of volunteers. There are a number of others not retired who held that rank who will probably attain the grade in the Regular Service before retirement. There are thirty-two in active service who would, under this provision, be retired as brigadier generals if they do not attain the grade before retirement.

For all who know they will be benefited by this legislation a statement of this proposition would seem to be sufficient.

CENTURION.

The splendid service rendered by the Union des Femmes de France (Women's Union of France) in hospital work has been recognized by the Minister of War, who has inscribed in the first class seven of the hospitals organized for war times by the Paris committee of that society. In October 132 boxes of warm clothes, milk, wines, nourishing provisions, etc., were sent to the ambulances at Tokio and Yokohama, where the sick and wounded from the Chinese expeditionary corps are treated. This was the third of similar shipments. The same day 19 boxes were sent to the Madagascar and two boxes of clothes, games and books for the Boer prisoners. Other relief work for French people rendered homeless by fire and flood is also reported. The union secured a grand prix award at the Exposition just closed.

Capt. Felix H. Hunick, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service of Cuba, who came home a few weeks ago to take the fleet of revenue cutters built by Lewis Nixon to Cuba, writes Mr. Nixon as follows: "As for our trip, there is so much to write that to give you any conception of our varied experiences I would have to take a day off. Suffice to say that we made it successfully reaching Havana on Sunday, Nov. 4. We have lived through the severest gales that any small boat was ever caught in, and jumped bars and passed through surf that seemed 'mountains' high without accident. I who have so thoroughly tested every quality of these boats can congratulate you far more than

words can tell on the excellence of the fleet. General Wood is more than pleased and so are all who have seen them. After making 3,000 miles we are ready to go to sea without one dollar of repairs."

The following list of patents granted Dec. 18, 1900, is sent us by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors-at-law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Ammunition-clip, F. M. Garland; armor-plate, A. B. Donaldson; boat-keel, movable, A. E. Preston; buoy-bell, E. G. P. Smith; cartridge, A. Barrallon; excavator, submarine, J. F. Walshe; firearms, automatic, A. Burgens; firearm, lighting attachment, R. B. Benjamin; gun, fluid-brake, J. Knone; rifle, W. B. Nicholson; sounding-tube for navigators' use, J. E. Benedict; submarine apparatus, A. von Hoffman.

Some curious effects of projectiles were noticed in the fighting of the 14th U. S. Inf. in China. A correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly" reports that at Yang-Tsun a soldier of the 14th had a gun shot in two by a shell while marching with the piece on his shoulder. The shell cut the barrel off as clean as if done by a knife, but the man was unhurt. At Tien-Tsin a private was killed by a shell, his gun barrel being twisted nearly into a circle. The metal did not crack in any place, but was wrenched from the woodwork.

The Laffin and Rand Powder Company issues a calendar for 1901 showing the American Warriors from 1700 up to the present time, the American Indian of 1700, the Soldier of 1776, the Minute Man of 1812, and so on up to the Rough Rider of 1900. The calendar is very effective. The company offers to mail it to any address on receipt of six cents, to cover postage, to be sent to its New York office, 99 Cedar street, New York.

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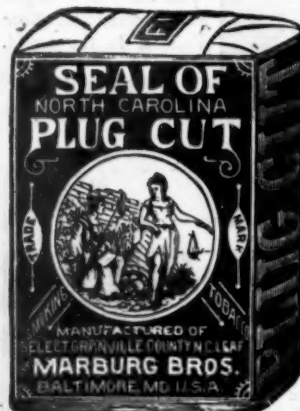
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